Weather
Mild and variable weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50.7 and the minimum 27.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.2 and 45.3.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Mar. 9, Str. Nile.
FOR Europe via s.s. Amazone Mar. 6.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Asia, Mar. 9.
FROM Europe and way ports, s.s. Paul Lecat, Mar. 5.

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LONDON FINDS MOTOR FUEL PROFITEERING ON BIG SCALE

Committee Report Urges League Of Nations To Regulate Price

SUGGEST NEW TAX

Present Rates Due To Demand Outstripping The Supply

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 1.—The report of the profiteering sub-committee on the price of motor fuel is a most interesting document. It declares that the present high prices are due to demand outstripping supply. It states that the average cost of production of petrol should not exceed 150 shillings a ton and it therefore maintains that the present price of 460 shillings reveals a grossly excessive profit.

The report recommends that the whole question of the production, price and distribution of motor fuel should engage the attention of the League of Nations or be made the subject of an international agreement.

It strongly emphasises that on the expiry in 1922 of the existing contracts binding the Anglo-Persian oil company in which the British Government holds the controlling interest, steps should be taken to ensure a reasonable price in Great Britain, irrespective of other countries.

Referring to the cost of transport the report points out that the rate between the North Atlantic and the United Kingdom before the war was 18 shillings a ton, now it is 220 shillings.

BIG PRICE REDUCTION IS URGED IN REPORT

Between the Persian Gulf and the United Kingdom it was 36 shillings before the war and is 308 shillings now, and between Borneo and the United Kingdom 46/6 before the war and 410 shillings now.

The report expresses the opinion that a fair average rate could not exceed 100 shillings even for Gulf ports.

The report recommends fixing the retail price of No. 1 petrol at 34½ pence per gallon. The report describes the situation as alarming. The sub-committee is strongly of the opinion that the ultimate solution is the production of empire-produced power alcohol. They recommend that the production and distribution of power alcohol should be under Government control. They also suggest a tax on motor fuel, as more equitable than a tax on motor cars.

Crane Appointment Is Put Up To Peking

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Staff Wire To* THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, March 4.—The Chinese Government has been officially asked if the appointment of Mr. Charles R. Crane as American Minister to China will be acceptable. The Foreign Office has received a wire from Washington that he will be appointed, in all probability, but that his name has not yet been officially sent to the Senate.

JAPANESE COMMENT
(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, March 4.—It is semi-officially confirmed that Mr. Charles R. Crane has been appointed United States Minister at Peking.

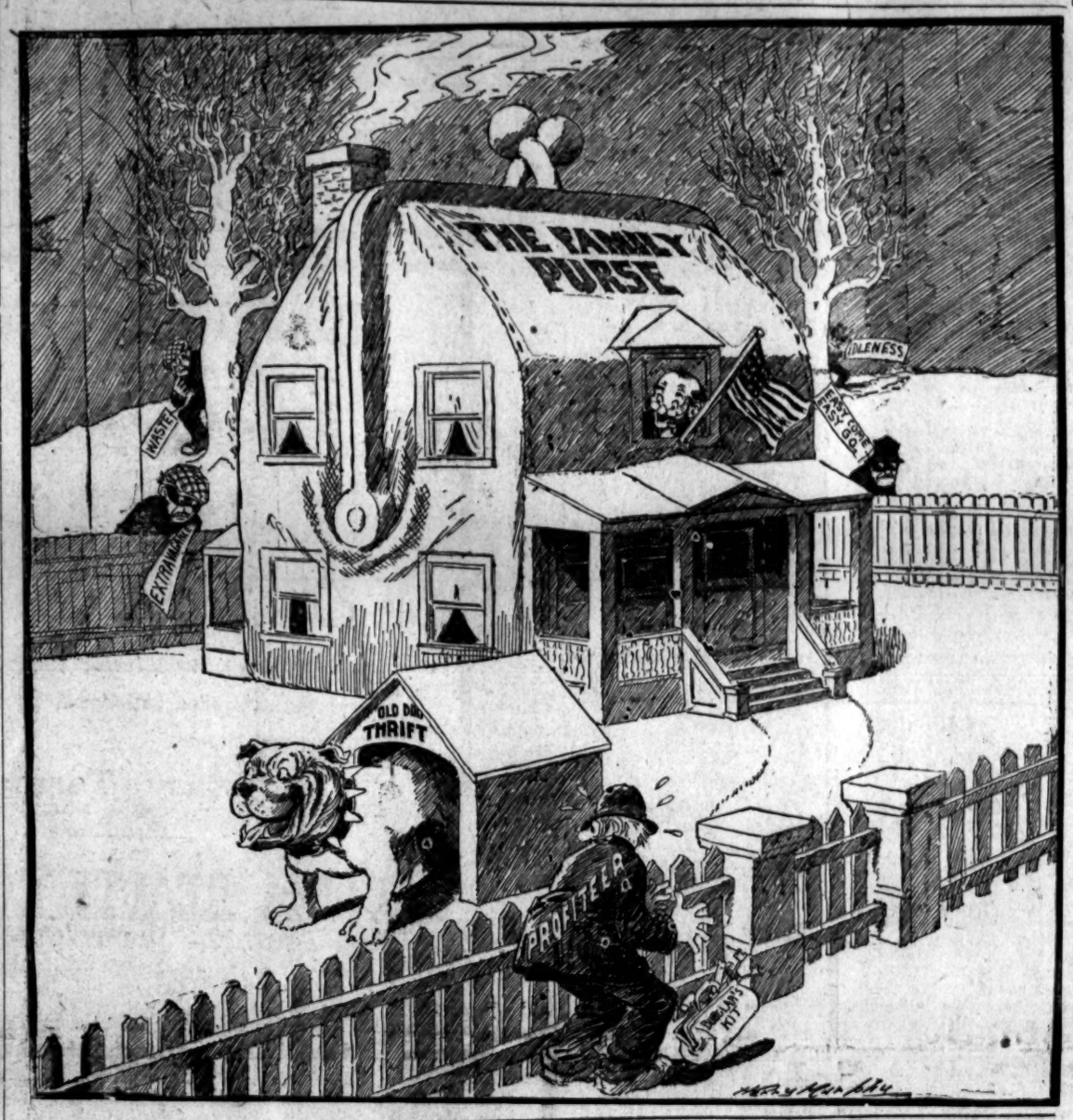
Commenting on the American wireless reference to Mr. Crane's appointment published in Shanghai (on February 27) the Shuntien Shih Pao, a Japanese organ, says: "Mr. Crane was appointed Minister at Peking in 1909 but owing to a speech he made reflecting on the Japanese it was impossible for him to come to China."

Sinn Feiners' Plan For Irelana's Rule Opposed By Logue

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, February 27.—Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, in the course of a statement issued here said that he disavowed the Sinn Fein advocates of the union of Ireland with the British Empire on dominion lines but that he also opposed dual parliamentary control.

'ON GUARD'



LOCAL BODIES SAY JAP LOAN PAVES WAY FOR NEW WAR

Allied Ministers At Peking Told Nipponese Have Broken Pledges

Contending that Peking's new loan from Japan of Yen 9,000,000 paves the way for another world war, four local organisations yesterday addressed a letter to the British, American and French Ministers to Peking.

The text:

"The Peking Government is entirely under the control of stubborn officials and militarists. Their internal and foreign policies are without understanding and reason and serve only to obstruct the practice of democracy here and to pave the way for a second world war. We have more than once requested friendly countries not to make loans to the Peking Government. Now Japan has lent 9,000,000 yen to the Peking Government. We, the Chinese people, absolutely protest against that loan, for it is illegal since it has not been approved by our legal Parliament, and it can only serve as a weapon with which to arm the military robbers to destroy the lives and properties of the Chinese people.

SUPPLIED MINORITY

"In recent years Japan has frequently supplied the minority of officials and militarists with funds and munitions so that the troubles within the country might be prolonged. Out of our unspeakable hatred for Japan on account of these loans, we have boycotted Japanese goods with the hope that the Japanese people will be thoroughly awakened and will urge their Government

(Continued on Page 4)

Cancelled Currency Re-used In England; Clever Counterfeit

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 27.—The Daily Mail reveals a plot whereby cancelled £100 banknotes are being re-circulated and cashed. The practice is to cancel notes by perforation and tearing off the lower right hand corner. Examination shows that the re-circulated notes have been most skilfully repaired.

Cafe Meat Orders Reduced And Autos Requisitioned In French Railway Strike

Extremist Leaders Demand Nationalisation Of Lines And Say Walkout Is In Reality Beginning Of Soviet Movement

(*Reuter's Service*).

Paris, February 27.—The railway strike considerably extended this morning. The Nord and Est systems are now affected while the suburban service is practically paralysed.

Geneva station is choked with packing cases destined for the Lyons Fair which opens on March 1.

The Cabinet has approved the reduction of meat courses in restaurants owing to the strike. It is also proposed to obtain power to requisition motors.

London, February 27.—The latest news from France last night shows that the railway strike is spreading. M. Millerand hastily journeyed from London to Paris owing to the seriousness of the situation. The French Government has decided to mobilise all strikers. It is feared that a general strike all over the country may begin tomorrow. The strike is unpopular and the public will support the Government's strong measures.

The trouble originated by the suspension of one carpenter who left work without permission. But the extremists leaders are now demanding nationalisation and declare that the strike is the beginning of a Soviet movement. It is noteworthy that the General Confederation of Labor is withholding recognition of the strike.

Note.—Both the above messages are anterior to the latest report received by the French wireless which was despatched from Lyons in the evening of February 29 and covered all developments of the previous day. According to the Petit Parisien the position on the morning of February 29 showed marked signs of improvement. No disorders had occurred and the declaration of a general strike the day before had had no tangible effect. On the Orleans line alone the outlook was less favorable.

Osaka Iron Strike Ends; Men Return To Work At Old Pay

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, March 4.—Work has been resumed at the Osaka Ironworks. The men returned practically unconditionally with their wages unincreased.

With reference to the strike at Yawata the Public Procurators are actively prosecuting the instigators of the recent riot.

Japanese Military To Greet Flyers

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, March 4.—The Osaka division has received instructions from the War Office to make preparations on the parade ground here for the reception of the Italian aviators.

English Labor Bill Lowers Age Limit For Women Voters

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 27.—In the House of Commons today the Labor Party's bill, enfranchising women to the same extent as men was unanimously voted on the second reading. This bill means the reduction of the age qualification of women voters from 30 to 21 and the addition of five million voters to the register.

Chenchow Troops In Conflict, Report

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, March 4.—According to unofficial reports a conflict has occurred between the troops of Tuchun Chao Ti and those of General Wu Kuang-hsin at Chenchow. No details are available.

M. DUSSELDORP KILLS HIMSELF; BODY FOUND ALONG RUBICON ROAD

Shanghai Manager For L'Epargne Franco-Chinois Came Here Year Ago

Mr. M. Dusseldorp, Shanghai manager for L'Epargne Franco-Chinois and former chief of police of the French Concession in Tientsin, committed suicide yesterday afternoon on the Rubicon Road about 450 yards from the Hungjao Golf Club. He used a 22 caliber automatic pistol, holding the gun in the left hand and the bullet entered behind the temple and above the left ear. Chinese saw Mr. Dusseldorp alive at 1:30 o'clock and half an hour later the body was found lying face downwards in the gutter at the side of the road.

That Mr. Dusseldorp planned suicide is evidenced in letters found by the French authorities who took charge of the case as the body was found outside of the Settlement. One written to his firm said that he was killing himself for personal reasons and his death had nothing to do with the company.

The case was reported to the Bubbling Well police by foreigners who passed in a motor car and saw a crowd of Chinese standing on the road. They stopped, saw the body and hurried to the police station. Sub-Inspector Mackenzie went to the scene and was followed by Chief Detective Officer William Armstrong of the Settlement Police and Chief Inspector G. Xavier of the French Police.

Death was almost instantaneous in the opinion of the police officials.

Police inquiries brought information from Chinese living nearby that Mr. Dusseldorp was seen walking along the Rubicon Road near the Hungjao Road at 1:30. No one could be found who saw the suicide.

Mr. Dusseldorp came to Shanghai about a year ago after having been head of the police in the Tientsin during the war. He came to China in 1900 with the French troops taking part in the Boxer trouble. He was unmarried and lived at the Palace Hotel.

RESCUE PARTY STARTS FROM YUNNANFU TO SAVE SHELTON

Three Americans, Doctor, Reporter And Oil Man On Search

CAPTIVE IS WELL

Diary Says He Nurses Wounded And Teaches A.B.C.'s To Captors

BY FREDERICK A. SMITH
(*Special Dispatch To* THE CHINA PRESS)
(*Courtesy of The Chicago Tribune*)

Yunnanfu, Yunnan, March 3.—Caravans strongly guarded by Governor Tang Chi-yao's soldiers are leaving Yunnanfu this morning conducting three Americans into the hills of Northwest Yunnan to try to secure the release of Dr. A. L. Shelton, American missionary held captive by the bandit chief, Yang Tien-fuh, since December 31.

Negotiations with Yang have been reopened and most of the difficulties have apparently been overcome. The result of the unique expedition, starting on a journey seldom made by foreigners and with its destination yet in doubt, is uncertain because of Yang Tien-fuh's strength. He has 5,000 men with him, it is said here.

STRONG GUARD WITH AMERICAN SEARCHERS

The expedition includes Mr. J. P. Thornton of the Standard Oil Company here, Dr. Elliott I. Osgood of the Foreign Christian Mission, and myself. We are accompanied by a strong guard of picked men from General Tang Chi-yao's best troops.

The expedition is under orders of Lieut. Colonel W. S. Drysedale, United States Military Attache to the Legation at Peking, who is here representing the American Government. Lieut. Colonel Drysedale will remain in Yunnanfu.

Dr. Shelton is not critically ill. Yesterday his diary was smuggled through to Mrs. Shelton and it reveals how desperate his life is with the bandits.

When the bandits are fighting the Governor's soldiers, Dr. Shelton nurses the wounded and while Yang's men are engaged in sacking and robbing a village, Dr. Shelton is teaching Yang his A. B. C.'s.

China Will Send Big Delegation To Seamen's Conference

Meeting Important Because Of Many Chinese Employed On British Ships

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, March 3.—The International Labor bureau which has been established in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles has invited China to take part in the seamen's conference at Genoa in June. The Chinese Government has decided to send a strong delegation. The matter is of considerable importance, owing to the large number of Chinese employed in foreign ships, 40,000 being engaged in British vessels alone.

Revenue Reports Show War Wealth Made In Britain

200 Million Pound Profit Shared In Five Years By Only 280 Individuals

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 3.—A Board of Inland Revenue memorandum furnishes striking figures, estimating the net increase in wealth between 1914 and 1919 at £4,000,000,000 of which £200,000,000 is estimated to have been made by 280 individuals. It is suggested that the war levy should primarily be charged upon individuals starting from a clear comparison of two aggregate capital values, fixed at June 30, 1914 and at June 30, 1919. Returns of value as well as of sources of wealth would have to be made by the taxpayer. The Board suggests that detection of wilful evasion of the tax should result in the recovery of the duty due and also in heavy money penalties and imprisonment.

Palmer Will Stand For Presidency At Primary Elections

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 1.—In a message to the Secretary of the Georgia Commerce Committee, Mr. Palmer, the Attorney General, has declared that he will stand as Democratic candidate in the coming Presidential elections.

Mr. Palmer considers that a highly important opportunity will thus be given to the "primary" directly to pass on the record of the present administration. Other names are mentioned in political circles as possible Democratic candidates.

DEMOCRACY FOR RUSSIA PLEDGED IN SOVIET OFFER

Allies Also Assured Country Will Re-establish 60 Percent Of Liabilities

TO PAY BACK INTEREST

Proposes U. S. Grant Credit In Exchange For Big Concessions

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, February 27.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says that the Soviet's new peace proposal addressed to America, Japan and Rumania pledges the establishment of democratic principles in Russia, the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, the withdrawal of the decree, annuling Russia's foreign debt, to the extent of the re-establishment of 60 percent of her liabilities, and also the payment of arrears of interest, guaranteed by considerable platinum and silver mining concessions to an Anglo-American syndicate.

The Soviet requires Great Britain and the other Allied countries to abandon intervention in Russian affairs and also proposes to the United States to grant credit to Russia in consideration for large concessions.

BOLSHEVIKI REPULSED

London, March 1.—The War Office reports that on February 25 the Bolshevists advancing on Stavropol were thrown back ten miles. The Red cavalry, astride of the Tsaritsin-Ekaterinodar railway was forced back with heavy losses.

On the east shore of the Black Sea the Green Guards have seized Tuapse.

A British warship which was subjected to steady fire from Tuapse received several hits from sixty-pounders.

London, March 1.—A South Russian communique dated February 28 states that the Bolshevists are advancing on a broad front extending from the east of Rostoff to the north of Stavropol. Bolshevist attacks on the Lower Don-Krigan fronts were repulsed with severe losses.

Chin Yun-peng Back At Premier's Desk

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, March 4.—The Premier attended a Cabinet meeting this morning from which all the Anfu Club members of the Cabinet were absent.

Relations between Chin Yun-peng and the Anfu Club have not improved. Many officials are of opinion that the crisis has only been temporarily averted. They believe that a Cabinet under Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will be in power within a month.

Peking, March 3.—Chin Yun-peng resumed his duties as premier this morning, and attended a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon.

Cunard Liner Makes Hamburg Call Port

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 27.—The announcement that the Cunard Line is making Hamburg a port of call is regarded as evidence of the great bid of the British for the world's carrying trade. Hitherto the Hamburg-New York trade was a state subsidised German monopoly. The Cunard Line is now negotiating for the purchase of large docking space at Hamburg.

WILSON NOTE ON ADRIATIC SETTLEMENT IS VIGOROUS

President Unwilling To Endorse Agreement Made In January

TONE CRITICAL

Asks How Other Pending Questions Will Be Disposed Of

GERMANS DEFY

Generals Say They Will Not Appear Before Foreign Court

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Feb. 26 (delayed).—Official correspondence on the Adriatic question published here today reveals that the memorandum signed on December 9 by France, Great Britain and the United States gave Italy control over 300,000 Jugo-Slavs inhabiting territory overlapping the Istrian frontier, while 40,000 Italians would have been placed under the League of Nations. Fiume would have been made a free State under the League of Nations and the city of Zara would also have got complete autonomy. Italy was to get a mandate for Albania while Greece was to control certain undefined territory. The memorandum described the provisions as giving Italy complete satisfaction.

The new agreement of January 14 provided that Fiume should be an independent State and that the boundary between Italy and the Slovene State must be redrawn as would be the so-called "Wilson line" in the region of Senoseccia, with a view to protecting Trieste. Italy would retain Valona and take the Albanian mandate but Greece would get Koritza and Argyrocastron.

WILSON ASKS ALLIES FUTURE ATTITUDE

President Wilson's Note of January 19 protesting against the latter arrangement declared that unless the terms of the settlement returned to the provisions of the agreement of December 9 he would seriously consider withdrawing the treaty of Versailles and the French treaty from the Senate. He enquired whether the British and French intended in future to settle pending European questions and then communicate the result to the United States.

The British and French Governments on February 17 replied that there was no foundation for President Wilson's assumption that the new settlement involved capitulation to Italy. They emphasised the advantages conceded to Jugo-Slavia which was given control of 150,000 more nationals than under the original proposal. Finally Great Britain and France found difficulty in understanding the present attitude of the United States and they hoped that their explanations would lead to a reconsideration of President Wilson's position.

London, Feb. 27.—It is understood that the Supreme Council has made progress toward a possible settlement of the Adriatic question by direct negotiations between the Italian and the Jugo-Slav delegates. It is reported that Signor Nitti has expressed his readiness to enter into these negotiations.

ALLEGED WAR FELONS SHUN ALLIED COURTS

Berlin, Feb. 27.—General Ludendorff, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, General von Kluck, General Manteuffel and others have issued a declaration refusing to appear before any foreign court but agreeing to trial before a German court.

London, Feb. 27.—The Daily Telegraph states that the idea of banishing the ex-Kaiser to a remote island has been abandoned and that Holland is now considering his removal from Amerongen to a spot further from the frontier.

Constantinople, Feb. 26.—The French and Italian High Commissioners have handed the Porte a note similar to that presented by the British High Commissioner, Vice-Admiral Sir John De Robeck, informing the Porte of the decision of the Peace Conference with regard to Constantinople and warning it with regard to the consequences of further misrule. Allied circles here believe that this will dispel doubts of accord amongst the Allies and will further impress the Turk.

London, Feb. 27.—A report in a Paris newspaper states that M. Paderewski is journeying to London to acquaint the Supreme Council with the views of Poland.

PRINCE OF WALES IS HONORED ON ST. DAVID'S DAY

Lloyd George Acclaims Him 'Our Greatest Ambassador' At London Banquet

PRAISED AS DIPLOMAT

Says Visit To Australia Will Add Strength To British Empire

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 1.—St. David's day was celebrated in London with a banquet at which the Prince of Wales was the principal guest. Mr. Lloyd George, who presided, received a tremendous ovation on proposing the toast, "Wales and her Prince."

The prime minister in a speech in which he gave full play to his oratorical powers, referred to the prince's charm of character which had won all hearts from the time of his first appearance in Wales and then to the effect produced by the prince's inspiring presence on the battlefront. "He is our greatest ambassador," he said in touching on His Highness's recent visit to Canada and America. The premier emphasised that the greatest troubles of governments in international affairs were things never publicly referred to but yet were there deep down interfering with the mechanism.

MOST POPULAR PRINCE

Mr. Lloyd George continued: "He (the Prince of Wales) went to Canada and America and his presence simplified matters, lubricated the machinery and rendered undying service to the British Empire and humanity.

"In a few days he is quitting these shores for Australia and New Zealand and after a short interval will visit the great dependency of India."

The premier said that he had no hesitation in saying, and he was speaking with every sense of responsibility, that after the Prince of Wales's visit "the British Empire, strong as it is, will be stronger for that visit." Mr. Lloyd George proceeded:

"He has come at the right moment. He is a great piece of luck for the British Empire and he is Wales's mascot for he is Prince of Wales everywhere."

The Premier in conclusion described his royal highness as the most popular Prince of Wales since the days of Owen Clendower.

REPLIES TO PREMIER

The Prince of Wales responding, said that he was very glad that his last public function in the old country before sailing for Australia and New Zealand should have been that dinner.

His Royal Highness rallied the prime minister on making a speech all about him and nothing about Wales. The Prince referred to the splendid traditions of Wales and the exploits of Welshmen in the navy and of Welsh regiments during the war. After interposing a sentence in Welsh which was received with immense enthusiasm, the prince said that he hoped to be in New South Wales next June. In conclusion his royal highness said that he would be ever mindful of the high and glorious traditions which had won for Welshmen the place they hold not only in the British Empire but throughout the world.

'Pirates Of Penzance'

The part of Mabel in the A. D. C's production of "The Pirates of Penzance" next Thursday at the Lyceum Theater will be taken by Miss May De Sousa an actress who has a big reputation in three continents. She is now the wife of Dr O'Hara who is practising in Shanghai. The lady was born in Chicago and first came into prominence on the American stage when playing the Queen of Hearts in "The Land of Nod." Her initial performance in London was at Drury Lane when she took the name part in Cinderella and she had playing opposite to her the late Mr. Harry Fragson.

She made such an impression both with voice and acting that from this time onward her progress was one big triumph. As Violet Stanford in "Castles in Spain" she again had Harry Fragson as her leading man. This piece had a most successful run in London. She played O Mimosa San in the revival of "The Geisha" at the Gaiety Theater. At the same theater she played Elsa in "The Girls of Gottenberg, Consuelo in "Havana" and then went on tour as Franzi in "The Waltz Dream."

After this she had a long and successful season in New York during which time she played leads in "The Goddess of Liberty." "A Skylark," "The Mikado," "The Commuters." On her return to England she played in "The Girl in The Train" and at Daly's London appeared as Juliette in "The Count of Luxemburg."

Following another season in America Miss De Sousa on her first visit to Australia last year in "Goody Two Shoes" made a tremendous hit. She has only recently left the stage to become the wife of Dr. O'Hara.

Booking for "The Pirates of Penzance" opens tomorrow at Messrs Moutrie's.

SIR JOHN LEAVES ON LINER KASHMIR

Crowds Throng Customs Jetty To Bid Farewell To Retiring British Minister

A large number of friends of Sir John Jordan gathered at the Customs Jetty yesterday morning to see the retiring British Minister embarking for home after 43 years of distinguished service. Sir John left on the Kashmir.

The special police reserve under the command of Mr. A. L. Anderson were on duty. Units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps were lined up at the jetty. Representatives of the Expeditionary Force Emergency Unit under command of Major Reader Harris and Lieut. Alister Campbell were also in attendance. The band of the Defense Commissioner played.

Present at the jetty were Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, representatives of the local Chinese high officials, Sir Everard Fraser, Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Judge U. E. Skinner Turner, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Mr H. H. Fox, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Vice-Consul George, Mr. Grant Jones, Major T. E. Trueman, Capt. Canning, Major Hilton Johnson, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Mr. Brooke Smith, Mr. Yamazki, the Japanese Consul General, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. F. Ayscough, Mr. N. O. Liddell, Mr. Brodie Clark and Mr. S. T. Hsu, secretary of the Civil governor of Shantung.

WILL ESTABLISH SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY HERE

Shanghai Chosen As Seat Of Learning By Canton Administration

UNREST SEASON FEARED

Local Promoter However Is Opposed To Plan And Asks Reconsideration

The much discussed university of Southwestern China will be established in Shanghai at a cost of $400,000, according to the decision of the Administrative Council at Canton, it was ascertained last night. A telegram sent by Mr. Chiang Shih-chao, South peace delegate and one of the Southern promoters of the scheme to Mr. Chen Tuh-shiu, who is here on his way to Canton, said the organisers are coming to Shanghai at once to formulate the plans.

The telegram gave for the cause of the decision the political unrest in the Southern capital, which was originally selected for the seat of learning. The original plan was to raise $500,000 for the purpose, but the decision of the Council curtailed the figure by $100,000. The men assigned the work of organising the institution, besides Messrs. Chiang and Chen, are Mr. C. H. Wood, inventor of the phonetic system of Chinese language, and Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

Mr. Chen personally, however, is opposed to the decision. He believes that Shanghai is not a good place for the establishment of such an institution and proposes to ask Canton to reconsider its decision when the other promoters arrive here. He contends that there is not enough freedom here for educational institutions established by Chinese.

London-Cape Flight

(Reuter's Service)

London, February 27.—The position in the London-Cairo-Cape flight is now as follows:

The Vickers-Vimy has left Kisumu for Tabora.

The Silver Queen has arrived at Kisumu.

The Service Vickers-Vimy has arrived at Assuan.

The Aircraft Manufacturing Company's D. H. 14 crashed at Saint Euphemia in Italy.

The Handley-Page has been irreparably damaged at Sherelk.

Nanking Road Street Union Inaugurates Free Night School

A free night school will be inaugurated by the Nanking Road Street Union. The official opening will take place on March 15 at 29 Fu Yuan Lee. The rent of the premises which originally amounted to Tls. 650 has been reduced to Tls. 480 through arrangement with the New World.

Voluntary contributions will be received after the opening of the school. At present, Mr. Wang Chai-yung, president of the Union, will advance all necessary funds.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Five dollars was the price assessed against a lady for biting a policeman's finger when the case came into the Mixed Court yesterday. American Assessor Tenney and Magistriate Yui thought the outrage against the majesty of the law was worth at least $5 and the woman and her male companion were assessed that amount.

The lady explained that the policeman was culpable in that he placed his hand in her mouth while remonstrating with her about a minor infraction of the law.

* * *

One coolie felt the need of a new window for his cabin and another wanted to frame a picture. And so the pair walked off with a case of glass belonging to the China American company, the Mixed Court was told yesterday.

"Let the light brightly shine," quoth the Court," but let it shine legally."

A week in jail was the penalty imposed.

Y.M.C.A. Starts Whirlwind Membership Campaign Here

A large banner across Szechuen Road announces that the twelfth annual membership campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association is in full swing. It opened on February 28; it will close on March 20 at 8 p.m.

This whirlwind effort of three weeks has been in the process of organisation for some time. This year there are ten teams each headed by leading Chinese business men as captains and lieutenants. Hon. C. T. Wang is the "Generalissimo" of the campaign. The leaders of the campaign say that there never was such a line-up as this year.

The teams this year are named after the cruisers and gunboats of the Chinese Navy. At the Association building models of these boats are stretched across the full length of the lobby and the progress of the campaign will be marked each week by the passing across of these to the goal at the far end of the rooms.

CAPTAINS OF TEAMS

The captains of the teams are as follows:

1. Hai Yung team—Captain Chu Pao-san, President of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. Lieutenants Sung Mei-daung and Zah Yuin-zien. Secretary Z. J. Tsu.

2. Hai Chi team—Captain H. Y. Moh, manager of the Tah Dah Cotton Mills. Lieutenants, Messrs. W. F. Wong and S. Z. Young. Secretary Z. H. Tong.

3. Hai Tseng team—Captain, Loh Wei-bah, manager of the Wah Loong Drug Company. Lieutenants Liu Pao-yue and Tsong Liu-sung. Secretary C. C. Hsu.

4. Hai Zur team—Captain General Chen Chi. Lieutenants, Ting Zu-ling and A. Q. Adamson. Secretary G. A. Fitch.

5. Fee Yong team—Captain Lee Tih-ngoo, of the Shanghai Optical Co. Lieutenants Gi Hung-chong, Pan Ta-chien, Koo Kong-tseng. Secretary G. T. Yao.

6. Tung Chi team—Captain C. C. Nieh, manager Hung Foong Cotton Mills. Lieutenants S. M. Wong, T. M. Tsang. Secretary H. D. Lin.

7. Kyi Wai team—Captain Y. M. Chien, manager of the Bank of Communications. Lieutenants Yiu Shi-ki, K. K. Wong. Secretary C. F. Li.

8. Ying Sui team—Captain Lu Wei-ching, manager Sing Hang Co. Lieutenants S. Z. Zee, S. Y. Tong, K. Y. Chang and T. K. Zah. Secretary L. C. Niu.

9. Zao Ho team—Captain N. L. Han, manager of the China Express Co. Lieutenants, K. S. Lee, C. S. Foo, K. D. Chang. Secretary C. C. Hoh.

10. Chi An team—Captain B. Y. Chang, manager Shun Ching Refining Co. Lieutenants, Y. P. Wong, K. L. Hsu. Secretary S. Y. Pang.

Besides the officers each team has 40 members who are working to bring success to their particular group. In addition to the aim, the Boys' Division has nine teams of 30 members each under direction of enthusiastic boy leaders and the secretaries of the Boys' Division. The rivalry already is quite strong.

The goal of the campaign is to secure 2,710 members including receivables. In addition it is planned to secure $10,000 in subscriptions to increase the service activities. The Association is enlarging its general work for the community for which no charge is made. This includes schools for poor boys, play grounds, lectures, Bible schools, thrift campaigns, health campaign, boys camps, teaching of games, vacation schools, etc. These activities are carried on by the members in all parts of the city. The appeal at this time is not only to secure members but at the same time to enlist them in the work to which they are to work.

The first week of the campaign closes on Saturday night when reports will be made and teams and individuals credited with the points that have been secured up to that time. There is keen rivalry to see which of the ten ships will occupy the front line at the end of the first week of the campaign. With the strong leadership this promises to be the most closely contested of the ten campaigns carried on by the Shanghai Association.

NANKING DUE MARCH 15

The China Mail Steamer Nanking is due to arrive here on March 15, having sailed from San Francisco Feb. 21, according to cable advice received at the local office yesterday.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

LAND For Sale

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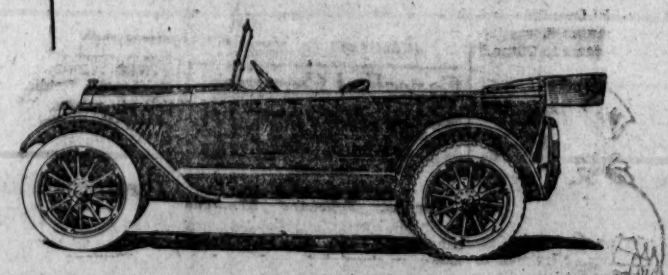

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Arguments Are Presented In Case Which Involves British Order In Council

At a further hearing yesterday in the British Supreme Court of the case of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing company in which is involved questions touching upon the recent British Order in Council requiring British management of British companies, the court was unwilling to make an order sought in a motion presented by Mr. R. N. Macleod. The case that was before the court a week ago was then called and after some argument the court granted a speedy trial and fixed Monday, March 15, for the hearing.

Mr. R. N. Macleod, appearing for the company, moved for an order.

"That the period of compliance with the provision of Section 8 (2) of the China Companies Order in Council 1915 be extended to the date of the motion."

Mr. A. E. Seddon appeared with Mr. Macleod, and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) appeared for the Registrar of Companies.

Addressing the court, Mr. Macleod quoted the section referred to in the motion, and said that it was clear that there was never a majority of British directors; and although a considerable time had elapsed it seemed to counsel that he was within the meaning or spirit of the subsection in putting the motion in its particular form.

The other point which also arose, the list of directors not having included the name of the M. B. K., was a separate matter which was included in the Court's direction that it should be brought to the attention of the Registrar of Companies. That, counsel said, he was not making any application under; he did not know that he could very properly do so; he would be simply asking the court to condone an offense.

In support of his motion, Mr. Macleod read the following affidavit:

I, Keitaro Kuroda of Shanghai in the Republic of China, do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm as follows:

1.—I attend to the secretarial work of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and have done so without interruption since September, 1915.

2.—The said Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited was incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances on the 5th day of December, 1908.

3.—The general manager of the said Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, is and has always been the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited, a Japanese Company.

4.—By virtue of Section 261 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited is a director of the said Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

5.—The directors of the said Shanghai Cotton Company, Limited, other than the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, on December 31, 1915, were the following: Horatio Robertson, a British subject, Baron Y. Fujimura and Danjiro Hatabu, Japanese subjects, Chun Neaching and Chu Pao-san, Chinese subjects.

6.—The said Baron Y. Fujimura was the Manager of the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited.

7.—With the intention of complying with the provisions of Section 8 (2) of the China Companies Order in Council 1915 on January 22, 1916, the two Chinese subjects resigned and in their place on the Board of Directors two British subjects, John Prentice and Williamson John Norman Dyer were elected.

9.—On September 26, 1918, said Baron Y. Fujimura resigned and in his place on the said Board T. Hayashi, a Japanese subject, the new manager of the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, was elected.

9.—On the September 26, 1918, the said Horatio Robertson resigned and in his place on the said Board Henry Ernest Morriss, a British subject, was elected.

10.—On March 27, 1919, the said Danjiro Hatabu resigned and in his place on the said Board Kyosuke Otani, a Japanese subject was elected.

11.—On April 29, 1919, the said T. Hayashi resigned and in his place on the said Board Michio Nodaira, a Japanese subject, the new manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, was elected.

12.—No person other than the said managers for the time being of the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, has ever attended at or taken part in proceedings at the meetings of the said Board as a representative on the said Board of the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited.

13.—Owing to ignorance of the interpretation of the word 'director' prescribed by the said section of the said Ordinance, the said Board did not apprehend that the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, was thereby created a director.

14.—In consequence of the said ignorance, the said provisions of the said Order in Council of 1915, have never been complied with, in that the inclusion in the said Board of the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited as well as its manager increased the number of Japanese Directors to three, equal to the number of the British directors.

15.—The said Michio Nodaira the present manager of the said Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, resigned from the said Board on the 1st day of March, 1920.

16.—The present directors of the said Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited are the following: John Prentice, Williamson John Norman Dyer, Henry Ernest Morriss, Kyosuke Otani and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited.

Mr. Macleod added that it was apparent from the affidavit that there had not been a majority of British directors and it was also apparent that the failure to comply arose from not only the ignorance of the law but that th company actually, so to speak doubly elected the manager for the time being in Shanghai o the M. B. K. It was quite un necessary to elect him, as he was by law a director, but they, a a matter of fact, went further and elected him.

The Judge—And he did not vote twice?

Mr. Macleod—Of course not. And therefore I say their failure is almost technical, and I think, under the circumstances, there is no reason why the time should not be extended.

In answer to the court, Mr. Macleod said that the M.B.K. had not been returned as director.

Mr. Wilkinson, addressing the court, said that under article 8 the majority of directors should be British. He submitted that this was a special piece of legislation with the object of making China companies British controlled companies. The penalty included not only a fine of $50 for every day during which the default continued but that every director should be liable to a like penalty and also that the failure to comply with the article was ground for applying to the court for an order to wind up the company.

Mr. Wilkinson said that his submission was that this was a serious matter.

Judge Sir Havilland pointed out that the company had put itself right by reducing its directors and the question seemed to be as to whether the Registrar of Companies wished to take proceedings. When such a motion was put forward, the court would be prepared to deal with it.

Mr. Wilkinson, in the course of further discussion, pointed out that the company had given notice of a meeting on the 19th inst. to consider a resolution to sell the company to a Japanese concern. This had come to the notice of the Registrar of Companies.

The Court—What has that to do with the Registrar of Companies?

Mr. Wilkinson—It has got to do this: that the Registrar of Companies has to. . .

The Judge interrupted—He has got to register; that is what he is here for.

Mr. Wilkinson—And he has to see that the law, as far as he knows, is carried out.

The Judge—Where do you get that from?

Mr. Wilkinson—The court, of course, will have to look after that.

The Judge—The court will have to look after matters which are brought before it. I don't see what the Registrar has got to do with a notice in the paper calling a meeting.

Mr. Wilkinson said his friend had applied to be relieved of penalties; he submitted that that course should not have been taken until other proceedings which they knew of were determined. Counsel asked that this matter be adjourned until the other proceedings were determined.

The Judge—Until the other proceedings are determined, certainly not. I would not grant an adjournment for anything of that kind.

The Judge added that it was no use of him hearing a lengthy argument if there was afterwards going to be an application for the winding up of the company.

Mr. Macleod—Suggested that the application be made for the winding up of the company?

Mr. Wilkinson—Then the Registrar of Companies applies that this company be wound up under article 8 (4).

Counsel submitted that the application should be granted, firstly on the ground that the majority of directors were not British subjects. The object of the section was to provide that the direction of the company should be in British hands. On the affidavit put in by his learned friend, there was one thing evident as regards this company, and that was that it had a non-British element. The affidavit stated that there had been certain directors who had resigned, Japanese and Chinese, and then they had certain Britishers.

Sir Havilland—What do you mean by Britishers?

Mr. Wilkinson—British subjects.

Sir Havilland—The word Britisher is an old American expression of contempt; I am not prepared to have it used as applying to a British subject. Of course, it is very old, but that is the origin of the word, and I dislike it.

Continuing, Mr. Wilkinson said he would like to emphasise the point that, all the time in question, there was this non-British general management. Legislation would come into force on the 16th March whereby the address of the company had to be a British address, and also that the company had to be very largely British.

Consul then referred to the Order in Council, 1919, and said that it was due to certain proceedings taken in that court as to the attitude the company proposed to adopt to the new Order in Council that the Registrar had the matter put before him at all.

The Court—It does not seem to me that that is relevant; the fact that they have taken these steps cannot be a reason for winding up the company. If you can show me that this company had a majority or was sufficiently controlled by Japanese directors to enable them to put forward this scheme, and they kept that control secret from the Registrar of Companies, then I should certainly think that there would be some grounds at all events on which to wind up the company; but it has been shown to me and I think adopted by yourself, Mr. Wilkinson, that they acted in good faith.

Mr. Wilkinson—Certainly. My submission is this: that this company proposes to sell to a Japanese company.

His Lordship—Well, what about that?

Mr. Wilkinson—Well, I say that the company should be wound up.

His Lordship—There is no provision in the Order in Council as to that.

In giving his decision on the point, his Lordship said that the application was to wind up the company under article 8 (4) of the Companies Ordinances, 1915. The article in question insisted on a majority of directors of a China company being British subject. The breach of this article was due entirely to inadvertence.

The court expressed the opinion that unless the company itself were a party to some wilful disobedience of the article it would be difficult to make an order for its winding up because he did not see why the company should be punished for the omissions of the directors unless they were a party to them or unless they took advantage of those omissions for their own benefit. The company had shown nothing of the kind and it had been conceded by the Crown that the failure to do a certain act was inadvertent, in which case the Judge thought that no such order ought to be made.

Sir Havilland refused to make the order.

With regard to the question of penalties, Mr. Macleod said he understood that the Registrar of Companies did not apply for any penalties to be imposed.

Mr. Wilkinson said that that was correct.

The Judge said he was not prepared to make an order on that motion. The point had been before him in similar cases, but he thought the Registrar of Companies was entitled to his costs.

The case which was before the Court a week ago was then called on. Messrs. G. H. Wright and L. Hartopp appearing for the plaintiffs. —Messrs. Matthews, Ezra and Robinson.

After considerable argument, the Court granted a speedy trial of the action, which was fixed for next Monday week, Mr. Macleod giving the same undertaking as before, in regard to the interim injunction, until the 15th instant.

ASIA IN TUESDAY

The Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, coming from Vancouver, will arrive at Woosung Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock and the tender, with passengers and mail, is expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 5 o'clock.

The Asia will sail for Manila Wednesday, the passenger tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Empress of Russia is scheduled to leave Hongkong on Thursday for Shanghai, Japan ports and Vancouver. The Russia leaves Shanghai next Saturday.

Town Hall Dance Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. One Step—And He'd Say Oo La La! Wee Wee.....Ruby
2. Waltz—One Wonderful Night... Jones
3. Fox Trot—When the Preacher Makes You Mine ..Danaldson
4. One Step—Himalya .... Henry
5. Fox Trot—Tell Me Why ..... Klickman
6. Waltz—Down By The Meadow Brook ... Wendling
7. One Step—Have A Smile .. Rule
8. Fox Trot—Fan-Tan ..... Corran

A. DE KEYSER,
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To Screen Canadian Films At Navy 'Y'

Many beautiful views depicting the Canadian Rockies, National Parks, lakes and agricultural opportunities in Canada will be shown through the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, at the Navy Y. M. C. A., 6 Avenue Edward VII, this evening at 7 o'clock.

Films will also be shown of the manufacture of products of the Westinghouse Electric Company, these through kindness of Messrs. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. Comedies will complete the program.

The officers and men of the British gunboat, Kinsha have been especially invited. Others interested will be cordially welcomed.

Wedding

LIEU-KING

The marriage of Mr. D. K. Lieu, of the accounting department of the Hanyehping Iron and Coal Company, Hankow, and Miss King Yung-tsing, daughter of Mr. T. King of the North China Daily News and Mrs. King, will take place this afternoon at 6 o'clock at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Following the ceremony, a reception will be held at the Oriental Hotel.

Both the bride and bridegroom have a large circle of friends in Shanghai. The groom is a graduate of the University of Michigan and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. The bride is a charming pianist, having delighted many Shanghai audiences with her recitals.

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Are the floors scratched and marred? Are the walls faded and dirty? Or is it the furniture that has become unattractive?

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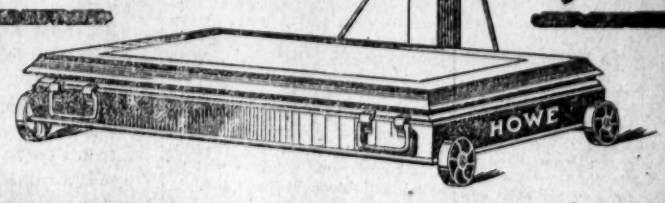

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ANNUAL REPOTR OF COUNCIL IS BEING FRAMED

First Section Of Accounting Is Given To Public By Authorities Here

FIRE CHIEF ASKS INTEREST

Improvements In Municipal Conditions Recommended In Statements

Recommendations for renewed interest in the police protective service of the community, a new fire boat, building restrictions, better fire alarm equipment and various other improvements in the equipment of the Settlement, were made yesterday when the Municipal Council issued the first part of its report for the year of 1919. The report purported to be that part of the year's proceedings covering the budget, public safety, health, education and general subjects.

Major Trueman, commander of the Volunteer Corps, reported that a reduction of only 158 men had occured since a year ago December when the force was 1,064 strong. He was pleased that the interest in the organisation was being sustained in spite of the fact that the war had ended.

FIRE CHIEF REPORTS

Chief Pett reported that 295 calls have been turned in within the last twelve months for the fire department and stated that this is a decrease of 18 percent from previous years. He said the loss was only 3.3 percent in the year, a decrease of 1.7 percent but urged that a new fire float supplant the 20-year-old veteran now in commission and that a modern street alarm system be installed. He also recommended that more strict building regulations be adopted.

Plans for wireless application in connection with the fire protection in the International Settlement were also described by the Chief in his report. Furthermore, he said, the department was short of hydrants, pressure is inadequate, quantity and reliability of the water supply is uncertain and conditions are not all that can be desired for protection of the buildings and property here.

BUILDING RULES

In his remarks on fire prevention Mr. Pett refers to the building rules, and says:

"The questions of height and size of buildings, particularly the former, have a most important bearing on the fire protection to be afforded by the Fire Department. In European countries the custom has been to keep the height of buildings down, to enable the Fire Department reasonably to cope with fires. In America, however, the tendency has been otherwise, and fire extinction in that country has been, and still is, a matter of grave concern. In Shanghai it will be likewise. . . . Proposals are made to construct to heights of 140-150 ft. This is, as far as the writer is aware, higher than any building in London. . . . If buildings are to be permitted beyond the reasonable intent of the present rules, then it will be immediately necessary to remodel the Brigade on a much larger and more expensive footing.

Major Hilton-Johnson, acting commissioner of police, told of the arrival of 74 recruits, the most of whom he spoke most highly, and discussed general police conditions. It was reported that 50 persons were sent to the arsenal for execution during the year. Most of the victims of justice were armed robbers or murderers.

The report indicated that the "One Way" traffic system adopted last May and declared in July to be void, was a complete success. It was tried out in Szechuen and Kiangse Roads.

DISCUSSES BOLSHEVISM

Beri-beri has been practically stamped out in the jails here but tuberculosis is rife, the report states.

Regarding the Bolshevists, the report says:

"Although opinions may differ as to whether or not Bolshevist propaganda would flourish on Chinese soil, it is evident from instructions given from time to time to officials in different provinces that the authorities are fully alive to the danger of pamphlets issued under Bolshevist auspices. There can be little doubt that the danger is a real one when one considers the number of political and other adventurers who are prepared at any time to further a movemnet which would bring grist to their mill. That literature of the kind above referred to does exist is proved by a case investigated in May, when books were seized in Chinese shops in Foochow and Canton Roads. Reports which reached Shanghai later also indicated that similar literature had been confiscated in Tientsin and Peking and at places in Hupeh, Anhui and Kwangtung. Advertisements in the papers proved that agents had been appointed among students in places as far apart as the Peking University (where the anti-Japanese agitation first started) and the Loh Ying College near Swatow. In a signed statement made by the Shanghai wholesale book agent he declared that his principal was employed by a high official of the Southern party."

Sir John Jordan Bidden Farewell At Tsinan Stop

Guest Of Shantung People At Reception Held In The Railway Station

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tsinan, Shantung, March 2.—Sir John Jordan passed through Tsinan on his way home to England last night. The retiring minister came in a private car attached to the evening express. The Tientsin and Pukow railway station was decorated with flags and the first-class waiting room had been prepared as a reception room.

After the arrival of the express train Sir John Jordan was escorted into the station where the Military and the Civil Governors of Shantung, British Consul-General J. T. Pratt, U. S. Vice-Consul F. N. Allman, Consul-General Mori (Japanese) and others received the distinguished guest. Mr. Li Tsi-shan, a member of the Provincial Assembly, gave a short address in which he thanked Sir John for his services to China and expressed the hope that in view of the Japanese menace the retiring statesman would present China's cause to the English people. The minister thanked the Chinese in gracious and well chosen words for the kindness shown him during his long stay in China.

In a second speech Sir John presented Consul-General Pratt with the order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George for distinguished service. Mr. Pratt thanked the departing guest and voiced the feeling of all the British subjects in Tsinan that the going of Sir John Jordan was a personal loss and meant the departure of a warm friend and a trusted guide.

Military Governor T'ien and Civil Governor Ch'u escorted the minister into his car, and as the train pulled out of the station loud cheers bade farewell to one of China's true friends.

Dublin Patrolled By Armored Cars; Street Lights Off

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 27.—As a countermove to the action of the Dublin Municipal Council in cutting off the lighting of the city between the hours of 11:30 in the evening and 6 in the morning armored cars and wagons, equipped with searchlights are now nightly patrolling the streets of Dublin.

Military Crisis Impends In Honan Over Official Job

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Yencheng, Honan, February 29.—After a long spell of dry weather the heavy fall of snow in this part of Honan was most welcome. The farmers are happy in the prospect of a good wheat harvest.

The province of Honan though famous for its bandits and robbers, has fortunately during the past few years been preserved from civil war. But movements of troops and talk on the street signify trouble is brewing.

Wu-Kuang-Sin trusting to support from his brother-in-law Tuan Chi-rui is apparently bent on becoming Governor of Honan. With his troops he is in the south of the province. Chao Ti, the present governor, with a large following of troops and the support of the local officials holds the Capital. It is hoped some solution will be found and bloodshed avoided.

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$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

News Brevities

Today is the last day for the March deposits in the Municipal Investment Bank. The bank will open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

* * *

A general meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Association of Lancastrians in China will be held at the Palace Hotel this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Canadian Association of China will meet at 13 Nanking Road this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a sale of work and entertainment of the Shanghai Branch of the Ministering Children's League at the Town Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

* * *

Members of the Marine Engineers' Institute will hold a dance at the Masonic Hall tomorrow night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

The Captain's cup of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will be played Sunday at the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

* * *

A golf match will be played between the teams of the Shanghai Golf Club and the committee at the Kiangwan Race Course Sunday.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club will be held at the Club house Tuesday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Hongkew Wharf Company, Ltd., will be held at 11:30 a.m. Thursday.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club next Thursday afternoon beginning at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the Union Church next Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club will present "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Lyceum Theater Thursday night at 9:15 o'clock.

* * *

Arrangements have been made to redeem government bonds by a second drawing of the fourth year of the National Loan of the Repubic and by a third drawing of the third year loan, according to an announcement made by the Inspectorate General of Customs.

* * *

A notice has been issued to all those interested in the formation of a Shanghai Motorcycle Club that a meeting is to be held at the Star Garage on Bubbling Well Road at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

* * *

Nazimova in "Toys of Fate" will be screened at the Victoria Theater beginning tonight. The film will be repeated tomorrow, Sunday and Monday with matinee on Sunday.

* * *

Mr. George M. Malcolm, representative of the Robertson-Cole Co. of New York is in Shanghai, nearing the end of a trip around the world. He is stopping at the Astor House. Mr. Malcolm left New York about six months ago. He has visited England, France, Italy, Egypt, India, Manila and Hongkong and will sail late this month for San Francisco.

* * *

Four men accused of robbery were arrested at a Chinese temple on East Yalu Road Wednesday evening. They were accused of armed robbery and some of the stolen property was said by the police to have been found in their posession.

* * *

A notice of warning has been issued by Mr. C. Yin, managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, to the farmers not to allow their cattle to graze in fields adjoining the railway tracks. A number of cattle were killed by trains last year.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Phyllis Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Harris, to Lieutenant Commander Gerald S. Harvey, surgeon in the British Navy.

* * *

In the Mixed Court yesterday, the inquest over the body of a coolie who was killed in a motor car accident early in the evening of February 18, was concluded. After the driver of the car, Miss C. Albright, had given her testimony. American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui rendered a verdict that the coolie "came to his death by colliding with a motor car."

* * *

Six persons were arrested early yesterday on charges resulting from an opium raid in the Sinza district. Opium and paraphernalia were seized. The raid took place at 480 East Burkill Road.

* * *

Among the passengers who left by the Kashmir, was Mrs. D. MacGillivray, going to Hongkong to the opening of the Y.W.C.A. work there.

* * *

The first monthly meeting of The Canadian Association of China will be held this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock at the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, No. 13 Nanking Road (third floor). It is hoped that all Canadians in Shanghai who have not as yet been enrolled as members of the Association or who have not attended any of the previous meetings will attend.

Local Bodies Say Jap Loan Paves Way For New War

(Continued from Page 1)

to change its policies towards China. However, Japan has broken its pledge made in common with all the friendly Powers to make no further loans to either the Northern or the Southern Government until there is peace in the country. She has usurped China's integrity and rights so as to repel the influence of friendly countries in China. We should, therefore, be greatly indebted to the friendly Powers, if they, while maintaining their friendship toward us, notified Japan that she had broken her pledge not only to us but to them."

The organisations which despatched the letter are the National Organisation Union of China, Shanghai Associated Bodies, National Students' Union and Shanghai Students' Union.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

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FAME 3 FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

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Electric Lamps

ONLY by the use of good material can you expect to reap good results. Take advantage of our long experience, and bring your electric lighting to its highest efficiency by using

Efficient Lamps

We have just received a large consignment of good, reliable electric lamps, of various candlepower, which are for sale at the following prices:—

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.30 each
100 c.p.	,, 1.10 ,,
200 c.p.	,, 2.20 ,,
400 c.p. ½ watt	,, 2.15 ,,

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ELTINGE PLAYERS IN BENEFIT FOR DISABLED HEROES

Ziegfield Frolic To Be Given Tonight In Ball Room Of Astor House

A benefit performance styled the "9 o'clock Frolic a la Ziegfield" for the King's Fund for the Disabled will be given in the Astor House ball room tonight under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General.

Julian Eltinge and his entire vaudeville company, members of which arrived here last night on their way to Manila, will be the star performers and promise a program entirely new to Shanghai. During his recent engagement here Mr. Eltinge and his company gave a widely diversified series of vaudeville entertainments but the players tonight promise to appear in new sketches, songs and dances.

The Eltinge Jazz orchestra and the Astor House Jazz orchestra will divide the rest of the musical program and will also play at the dance which will follow the performance. Seats may be obtained at the Astor House. Net proceeds will go to British blind and disabled soldiers.

TRY OUR FASHIONABLE AND FINE

"INDIAN SILKS"—Burmese Crepe, Satin Crepe, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Striped Silk, Satin, etc., etc. also a handsome line of Canton Embroidered Silk Shawls, Scarves, Capes and Dresses at reasonable prices.

Also specially made "Manik" Ladies' Silk Stockings in a large variety of Shades.

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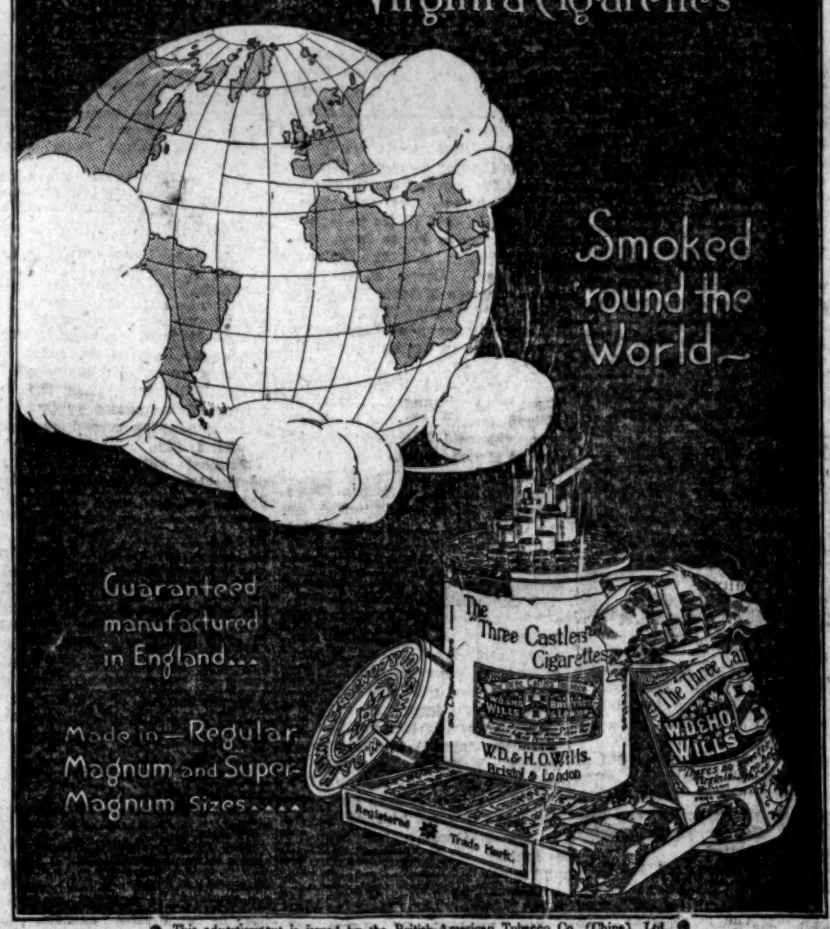

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CHIU TA SALT REFINING CO.

TIENTSIN

Telegram No. 2639: Cables: "CHIUTA" TIENTSIN"

Shanghai Cricket Club (1st XI)

SEASON 1919
BATTING AVERAGES

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, with an average of 76 in five times at bat and once not out, again heads Shanghai cricketers in batting. Captain Barrett hung up the high score of the season, 148, and Clifford was second with 95, not out.

Grimshaw, the Cricket Club southpaw, led the bowlers with an average of 11.96, having taken 31 wickets for 371 runs in 127-3 overs.

	Innings	Runs	Times Not Out	Highest Score	Average
1. E. I. M. Barrett	5	304	1	148	76.00
2. E. W. Stagg	5	235	1	65	58.75
3. W. H. Moule	8	261	3	66*	52.20
4. S. J. Deeks	15	607	3	85*	50.58
5. E. S. Fox	6	175	0	73	29.16
6. W. C. G. Clifford	18	392	2	95*	24.50
7. A. H. Leslie	3	143	0	53	23.83
8. A. W. Hayward	12	252	1	71	22.90
9. E. G. Norman	7	94	2	34	18.80
10. C. E. M. Thomson	8	144	0	48	18.00
11. T. C. G. Pearson	11	149	1	52	14.90
12. E. G. Barnes	11	103	4	26	14.71
13. J. M. Pearson	18	207	3	38	13.84
14. C. Knight	10	121	1	35	13.44
15. H. Middleton	13	160	0	51	12.30
16. W. N. Hansell	15	135	4	33	12.27
17. W. S. Read	10	105	1	36	11.66
18. W. E. Anderson	10	99	1	28	11.00
19. D. Yates	6	62	0	20	10.33
20. W. J. Monk	5	38	0	17	7.60
21. L. G. Taylor	6	30	2	9	7.50
22. R. Grimshaw	7	47	0	20	6.71
23. R. J. Tippin	6	33	1	11	6.60
24. H. H. Morris	7	38	1	13	6.33

*Denotes Not Out

Qualifications, 5 innings

The following took part in 3 innings and under 5:

W. C. Lancaster	4 inn.	54	runs
E. G. Tate	4 „	40	„
D. H. Cooke	3 „	22	„
E. G. B. Lover	4 „	21	„
K. W. Tribe	4 „	19	„
C. R. S. Cooper	4 „	19	„

BOWLING AVERAGES

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts	Average
1. R. Grimshaw	127.3	21	371	31	11.96
2. W. S. Read	205.5	53	498	41	12.14
3. W. C. G. Clifford	134	17	474	34	13.94
4. W. N. Hansell	248.4	59	684	49	13.95
5. R. J. Tippin	63	10	208	12	17.33
6. J. M. Pearson	56	6	239	13	18.30
7. T. C. G. Pearson	65	14	204	11	18.54

Qualification 10 Wickets

The following took under 10 wkts. and over 5:

C. Knight	8 for	155
H. H. Morris	8 for	215
H. Langley	6 for	103

'TWO AND THREE'

'Putting The Next One Over' With 'Bugs' Baer

Distributing The Prizes

Owing to the wild hairs in the telephone service, the work of awarding the 1919 prizes is progressing slowly. With the temperature about eleven degrees below the last Populist vote, there is much difficulty in getting combustion in the adding machine. However, there is no doubt that the Kaiser gets the burnt sienna derby, as none but a king may wear the brown diadem.

OTHER AWARDS

Tommy Lipton gets the crocheted wishbone.

Bill Bryan grabs the rubber corkscrew.

Telephone company becomes sole lessee of the hand-painted oil can.

Sec. Daniels—The barbed wire necktie. Donated by Ad. Sims.

Landlords—The poisoned olives.

Interborough—The cement earmuffs.

The Reds get the dynamite gum drops.

Ticket Speculators—The chilled steel wrist warmers.

Surface lines are awarded the frozen radiator.

Pussyfoot Johnson gets the pneumatic lamb chops.

Congress—The revolving ouija board.

The two-way shoes belong to the Crownless Prince. The janitor gets the red-hot mittens, to have and to hold. The celluloid frying pan goes to the billposter who puts all those labels on a jitney loaf of bread. In order that Burleson may enjoy pleasant slumbers, the rock-ballasted mattress is his, along with a vote of confidence from the Board of Directors of Matteawan University. Snappy young men get the snappy young men's clothing with the freshly honed lapels and the concrete filled buttonholes. Among the vamps, Theda Bara is donated the lavalliere of priceless tomato cans. Bill Crutchfield, the best cowboy on Broadway, gets the pasteboard limousine with the paper engine. Bill won the Keene's Chop House rodeo when he roped, threw and branded Izzy Kaplan in ten seconds.

Joe Beckett wins the plush-lined garbage pail, which is a permanent trophy like a squint eye or a bald head.

Milwaukee brewers and Kentucky distillers must compete for the last prize. But the guy who gets eliminated from the morbid tournament is the gent who gets the kerosene-filled fire extinguisher.

The election board is still counting the heavy unpolled vote from the outlying districts but the opposition concedes the folding stomach pump to the guy with a thirst. Oh! wood alcohol, where is thy victory? Oh! malted milk, where is thy sting?

Billiards Association Handicap

Thirty-two players will compete for the 1920 open handicap of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Association when the first round is staged. The games, to be played under the rules of the Billiards Association and Control Club, will be 300 up except the final round, which will be 600 up.

The first round is to be finished by March 18, second by March 26, third by March 31 and the semi-finals by April 4. The date for the final will be arranged. The committee reserves the right to "scratch" any competitor failing to play off his match by the date required. When matches have been arranged, the honorary secretary of the Association, Mr. R. Phillips, Telephone 205, should be notified so that he may appoint a referee.

The drawing for the first round is as follows:

Gordon Morris (Shanghai Club) +250 vs. C. H. Bhoora (Parsee Club) +50.

A. T. Wignall (Cercle Sportif) —50 vs. G. J. Robinson (American Club)—125.

C. Dewing (Masonic Club) —100 vs. V. Pereira (Portuguese Club)—75.

H. B. Ollerdessen (Thirty Club) —75 vs. Capt. Gowing (Customs Club)—125.

C. W. Porter (Shanghai Club) —300 vs. F. P. da Silva (Portuguese Club)—150.

P. W. Reeves (Police Club)—25 vs. H. Langley (Powhattan Club) —125.

J. A. Shroff (Parsee Club) +50 vs. J. W. Prince (Masonic Club) —150.

C. B. Remedios (Portuguese Club)—25 vs. H. E. Gibson (American Club)—150.

J. M. Oliveira (Lusitano Club) —75 vs. H. E. Brewer (Powhattan Club)—100.

T. E. Poignand (Thirty Club) —125 vs. G. O. Wootten (Thirty Club)—75.

T. Mellows (Customs Club) —100 vs. J. M. Campos (Lusitano Club)—125.

E. F. Fastings (Thirty Club) —225 vs. G. B. Stormes (Customs Club)—100.

F. W. Jones (Masonic Club) —25 vs. W. Hawkins (M. E. Inst.) —50.

J. M. C. Lopes (Lusitano Club) —125 vs. S. Chilver (Thirty Club) —50.

R. Phillips (Masonic Club) —150 vs. J. Webster (Portuguese Club)—75.

W. N. Hansell (Cercle Sportif) —50 vs. F. A. Alvares (Lusitano Club)—100.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

CHARITY LEAGUE SUBMITS REPORT

Activities Of Membership Are Depicted In Committee's Annual Accounting

The annual report of the Charity League was issued yesterday for the year 1919.

Excerpts from the annual report follow:

Business meetings have been held monthly at the Convent of the Holy Family by the ladies of the committee.

The Junior Members of the League met weekly and did excellent work, making warm clothing, quilts, sweaters, mufflers, etc., which were distributed among the poor, who numbered over 260 adults and children, at the entertainment given on December 21 at the Convent.

During the year, over 30 cases received assistance from the League, as follows:

Sums of money varying from $2 to $11, given monthly to different families according to their requirements.

Rice supplied to several families during the year.

Schooling for two boys of 11 and 13. Shorthand lessons for 2 girls of 15 and 16. Board and lodging in school for 1 girl of 15.

A contribution of $5 monthly towards the purchase of materials, etc., for needlework done for the poor.

Coal supplied to seven families.

Money distributed to the poor and for incidental expenses connected with the entertainment given them during Christmas week.

The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the subscribers to the balance sheet which shows that expenses have again increased, $2,539.83 as against $2,114.86 in 1918. The item under donations of $1,158 includes the proceeds of the two tea dances given at the Carlton Cafe through the courtesy of Mr. Ladow and the amount of $230 kindly presented to our League by the members of the Social Charity Fund.

DONATION FUND

When the Society was started five years ago, an amount was collected by a lady member of the Committee for the especial purpose of building a Home for the poor, and although a little has been added yearly to this donation fund, the total collected up to date, is far from sufficient to carry out the intended project, therefore the Committee decided to invest part of the money in debentures which gives a much better return than depositing it in the Bank. As this money can only be utilised for housing the poor all other expenditure must be covered by subscriptions which, at present, fall short of disbursements.

As mentioned in our last year's report, the original intention of building a home for the poor of the League had to be temporarily abandoned and the Committee took over from the Charity Organisation one of the Shanghai Land Investment houses in Dixwell Road as a "Home" and decided that all donations should be put aside for the upkeep of same. Six families are comfortably installed in the house, which consists of eight living rooms, four bathrooms and four kitchens.

The sum of $85.00 was collected by Mrs. J. F. Feely and handed to the Rev. Mother Superior of the Holy Family Convent and used for the Charity League Xmas Tree.

The Committee beg to tender grateful thanks to all who so generously lent support to the League including: The Charity Organisation for kind assistance and information, Miss Stillwell for kind service in cases of illness, Messrs. Schiller and Co., for kindly supplying coal to the poor at a reduced rate, and to the Mercantile Printing Co., for work done gratis, and also to Mr. J. M. B. da Silva who kindly audited the accounts.

Mesdames F. Spooner, President; C. Klinck, Treasurer; V. M. Pereira, Secretary; V. Vizenzinovich, R. Lent, P. Legendre, A. d'Almeida, Feeley, J. Mencarini, H. O. White, Thesmar.

Missionary Speaker Tells How Buddhist Religion Was Brought Into Tibet

Mr. Theo. Sorensen of the China Inland Mission, who may be regarded as one of the world's leading authorities on the subject of Buddhism and who as a missionary has been studying this subject for the past 26 years in Tibet, traced the history of this religion and explained its development in an enlightening address yesterday before the Royal Asiatic Society. In connection with the address an altogether unique collection of Tibetan paintings, the works of Lama artists that Mr. Sorensen brought with him from his home on the Tibetan border at Tatsienlu, was shown. These paintings, which are uniform in size and which trace in pictures through the centuries the record of the Buddhist belief may remain in Shanghai, for it was announced by Dr. A. Stanley, who presided, that Mr. Sorensen intends to dispose of them before he and Mrs. Sorensen return to Tibet.

That Tibet is the one country of the world in which Buddhism is to be found in its purest form, where it is practiced today most nearly as it was taught by Guatama Buddha and by his followers, was explained by Mr. Sorensen in opening his address.

DRAWS COMPARISON

In this connection he pointed out that the Buddhism of China had been influenced by the teaching of Chinese sages and even by Christianity while the Buddhism of Tibet had retained its original form and exists today as it was taught by those believers who fled from persecution in India and brought the religion into Tibet in 740 A.D. It had not been influenced by the beliefs of the Chinese nor by Christianity, he said, and had not, in fact, been subject to any other influence save that of the ancient demonology of the Tibetans which after a century it had supplanted.

Only incidentally did the speaker refer to his own labors covering a little more than a quarter of a century in Tibet, but he did tell of innumerable visits to widely separated lamaseries and he spoke of discussions with educated lamas, mentioning also his comprehensive library of 400 books on Buddhism and Tibetan life. The brilliant hued paintings, he said, he had obtained on an occasion when a party of six artist lamas from Lhassa had paid a visit to Tatsienlu.

On the general subject of Buddhism he told his hearers that much had been written upon the subject by authors wholly uninformed and he added that many modern interpretations were altogether mistaken because these had been written by writers who lacked a knowledge of the language of the religion. To those who might desire to make a study of the subject he said the safe course was to read only those authors who had a knowledge of the original language in which the canon was written.

TALKS ON PICTURES

The speaker then entered into an exposition of meaning of the pictures on exhibition. In telling of the teachings of Buddha Gautama he explained that the founder of the faith had left behind no written records and that it was only after his death that his followers had compiled his teachings and precepts. He added also that in the period following the death of Buddha Guatama differences arose between his followers until in time there were as many as eighteen different sects or schools each with its different interpretation of his teachings.

The speaker emphasised that in developing his philosophy Buddha had adopted the belief in transmigration of the Hindus and the Indian karma or ethical consequence of one's acts considered as fixing one's lot a future existence.

Buddha also adopted the Indian cosmology and he adopted the Hindu pantheon, but he was unwilling to attribute to their gods the power of creation. In dealing with the philosophy of Buddha the speaker devoted much of his explanation to one of the set of paintings, that showing the Buddhist Wheel of Life. This, the speaker said, was to be found in every lamasery, but he added that of the many he had visited in only one in the interior of Tibet had been able to gain an adequate explanation of the intricate smybols shown.

FOUR TRUTHS

In connection with this picture he pointed out that the philosophy of Buddha is built upon four truths illustrated in the pictured Wheel of Life. These four truths as shown in symbols in the painting are: First, that of existence is painful; Second, that desire produces existence; Third, that the extinction of desire cause the cessation of existence, and Fourth, that the path leads to Nirvana or final emancipaton of the soul from transmigration. Continuing the speaker said Buddha had failed like all philosophers when he attempted to explain what life is, but he added that his greatness of mind must be admitted.

In continuing his analysis he discussed and defined the various divisions of primitive Buddhism. One of the many articles of interest brought by the speaker from Tibet which he showed was a large prayer wheel of a kind to be found in all lamaseries and homes in Tibet. With this he showed also a number of prayer flags which are flown from all Tibetan homes.

WHEN CUTTING HIS TEETH
This Baby Suffered Greatly.

Baby's Own Tablets Were All That He Needed

Mrs. W. Pelham, of McCreary, Manitoba, writes: — "I consider Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for children. My baby was very ill when cutting his teeth and greatly troubled with toothrash, inflamed mouth and nervousness. He was unable to take food for two days owing to ulcerated mouth, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the sore mouth soon healed and his health improved in every way. Another thing in favour of the Tablets is that they are much easier to give to a young child than a liquid medicine."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are guaranteed perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant, and are recommended for simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, croup, eczema, also to expel worms. They made teething easy, induce soothing, healthful sleep in a natural way, aid the appetite and promote normal growth.

Obtainable from chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
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FEBRUARY POOL
18 holes Eclectic

H. H. Fowler	75	4.76	70.24
H. D. Wilding	78	7.56	70.44
W. S. Clay	75	3.50	71.50
O. H. Blackburn	77	3.50	73.50

88 cards taken out.

S.V.C. Corps Orders

Corps Order by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, March 4, 1920.

No. 24.—Commission: The following commission has been approved by the Council and appears in the Municipal Gazette of March 4, 1920.

First Reserves: Mr. A. W. Studd to be Lieutenant.

No. 25.—Corps Parade: The parade ordered for March 6 is cancelled.

The Corps will parade for field manœuvers on Saturday, March 13. Full particulars will be issued later.

Youth Goes To Jail Because Of Lotteries And Rouble Purchases

Misappropriation of $6,234.43 charged against a 19-year-old boy who was employed as an accountant by Voong Ts-ben, a Chinese merchant, was considered by British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui yesterday and the youth was sentenced to 18 months in the first offenders division of the Settlement prison as a warning to others tempted to malefaction.

The youth explained to the court that he wasted the money he had taken from his employer in buying roubles and lottery tickets.

HARRIERS RUN TOMORROW

The Harriers will hold a six mile training run in the Kiangwan district tomorrow starting from the Hongkew Pavilion at 3 p.m.

Three Club championships have still to be run off before the season closes, and members are advised to attend the training runs.

The Inter-Company cross country run, open to the Defence Forces of Shanghai will be run off at an early date.

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Prevent Skids and Side Slips
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US BOYS — Varinn Et Mutabile, Meaning You Can't Dope A Dame — By McNamara

OH, I HEARD SOME OF THE DREADFULLEST SCANDAL ABOUT YOU. IT WAS AWFDL!
HUH?— WHAT WAS IT?
IT'S A SECRET!
AW GAWAN, GIVE US A TELL!
AW GAWAN! NO
GEE WHIZZ WAIT TILL HE HEARS IT!—SHE'LL SPILL IT IN A MINUTE. SHE CAN'T KEEP IT!
IT'S A SECRET. I WONT TELL. DONT ASK ME!
AW GAWAN, PLEASE!
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THAT DAME? I TOLD HER NOT TO TELL, AND SHE DIDN'T. KIN YOU BEAT THAT?
Tom McNamara

SIBERIAN REFUGEES EXPRESS GRATITUDE TO U.S. RED CROSS

Vladivostok, Siberia, February 17.—From a group of refugees at Irkutsk who fled from the Ufa district on the European slope of the Ural mountains, has come the following letter of thanks to the American Red Cross for its work in supplying refugees all along the Trans-Siberian line with clothing:

"To The American Red Cross of the town of Irkutsk.

At a meeting of the refugees from Ufa District, which took place on November 22 of this year, the President of the Committee, Michael Feodorovich Zubakin, spoke concerning the well-known work of the American Red Cross in Irkutsk in supplying refugees with warm clothing; and proposed that those who were present should send to the American Red Cross a vote of thanks from the refugees of Ufa District.

The meeting then enthusiastically and unanimously voted to send to the American Red Cross their hearty thanks that the Americans had realised and cared for the unhappy plight of a people whom fate had placed in an extremely difficult position where they were unable to help themselves.

Such sympathetic help from the representatives of your highly cultured nation to your unhappy brothers of a foreign country proves to us that, even in this terrible time of warfare and bloodshed, humanity and kindness have not perished from the earth. And it enables the people who are passing through this terror and who have suffered the loss of all material things, to believe that eventually real brotherhood and love will come to pass among the nations of the world.

I, as the President of the Ufa Refugee Committee, ask you to allow me to add my personal thanks to those of the Committee for all the help and sympathy we have received from the American Red Cross in Irkutsk.

(Signed)
Michael Fedorovich Zubakin,
President, Ufa Refugee Committee."

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

The American Song Service for Sunday afternoon will have as a special feature the services of a string quartet. The following program will be rendered in connection with the regular service.

1.—Cello solo ..... Selected
Mr. Schreijver

2.—String quartet .... Op 74 No. 2–Haydn
Andante
Minuet
Presto
1st violin ..... Mrs. Dixon
2nd violin .... Mrs. Ayscough
Viola ..... Mrs. Walker
Cello ..... Mr. Schreijver

3.—Violin celo ..... Caprice Viennois-Kreisler
Mrs. C. D. Dixon

Denniston Players

Reynolds Denniston and his players returned to Shanghai from a six weeks tour of Peking, Tientsin and Hankow, announced last night that they would appear in a one-night production of "Nighty-Night" at the Lyceum tomorrow evening. Miss Warda Howard has recovered from her illness and will be in the cast.

Mr. Ezra To Speak On Electricity Boom

"Future Expansion of the Shanghai Electricity Department" will be discussed by Mr. Edward I. Ezra, councilman, at the meeting of the Shanghai Civil League at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Cecil Holliday will preside.

Finance Questions May Delay Work On Pacific Navy Base

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 1.—In the House of Representatives Naval Committee today one of the members moved that a provision for the beginning of the proposed naval base in San Francisco Bay should be included in the annual Naval Appropriation Bill.

Rear-Admiral Badger was in favor of the motion but the chairman, Mr. Thomas S. Butler, said that everything could not be provided for in the present state of Government finance and that the Farming Bill Committee had the right to claim first attention.

Refugee Committee Will Supply Labor

The Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee has announced that it will furnish any kind of labor from among the many men being fed at 11 The Bund, its headquarters. The refugees are anxious to get employment as they are unable to find work. Employers may address applications to the honorary secretary, Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee, 96 Szechuen Road.

An experiment on refugee labor proved to be highly successful during the China New Year. Mr. J. D. Sullivan of Sullivan's Fine Candies employed a number of Russian refugees when no Chinese labor could be secured. He has addressed the following letter of appreciation to the honorary secretary of the committee:

"Having engaged a number of Russian laborers from you during the Chinese holidays, and having found them highly satisfactory, I want to express my appreciation of the good work they did for me, for although I paid them almost four times the amount I would have had to pay Chinese laborers for the same kind of work they really did about four times the amount of work the Chinese would have done in the same length of time."

TELLS GERMAN COMPETITION

Norway Unable To Prevent Dumping Of Teuton Products

Christiania, December 1 (Associated Press).—Norway is beginning to suffer from German competition, say leading Norwegian business men. Prices for machinery and steel construction are said to be 60 percent cheaper in Germany than in Norway. The finished product imported from Germany costs only about as much as the raw or unfinished product would cost in Norway.

Reports from Germany say that industry there is growing rapidly. The low rate of German exchange, it is pointed out, makes Germany's competition in foreign markets much keener.

Norwegian electrical power plants now under construction are buying their turbines in Germany because they are so much cheaper there that they cannot afford to buy them at home.

It is claimed that at present Germany is able to beat any competition here on the products for which she herself can furnish raw materials. Lack of shipping facilities is said to be the only thing that prevents Germany from dumping her products on Scandinavian countries at prices so low as to kill all competition.

Leading Norwegian business men have been made rather pessimistic by this condition.

PROMOTIONS MADE IN POLICE FORCE

Fifteen Men Raised In Rank Dating From March First

Promotion of 15 men in the settlement police department of the Shanghai Settlement went into effect on March first.

Inspector A. MacGregor, who has served for 25 years in the department, is now a chief inspector and Sub-Inspector T. P. Givens, of the Criminal Investigation department, has been given an appointment as inspector.

Sergeants who have been raised to the rank of sub-inspectors are: Messrs. W. E. Fairbairn, P. Lavalle, J. A. Mackenzie, A. J. P. Coglan, P. J. Dunne, T. Dunne, T. Elliot, J. Wilson, C. Morris, W. Abbott, B. S. Selvey and E. W. Everson.

Warder W. C. Grant was promoted to senority.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

The members of the Cabinet unanimously favor the nomination at once of a Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Chang Tso-ling has telegraphed to Peking supporting Premier Chin. Both President Hsu Shih-chang and General Tuan Chi-jui have also urged Chin to stay. The premier has apparently reconsidered his decision. He has called on President Hsu and is said to have withdrawn his leave.

There seems to be no solution for the Honan question. The Presidential Mandate dismissing Chao Ti has neither been sealed nor rejected by the President. The Cabinet maintains that as the dismissal has been duly approved by itself, the mandate must be promulgated.

Rumors are again current in the Capital with reference to the independence of a certain province and the revolt of a certain army. A great political change is also forecasted.

The secretarists of the two houses have urged the absent Parliamentarians to report for duty at once in order to re-open the formal sessions.

According to the telegraphic report of Mr. Li Chia-hao, the navigation rights of China along the Sungari and the Amur have been completely recovered.

General Sun Li-cheng reports that over 400 Russians routed by the Bolshevists have taken refuge in the Fuching District. They have been disarmed.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir for London: Sir John Jordon, Mrs. A. and Miss S. Stanley, Mstr. B. Stanley, Mr. B. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. and Miss Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Ilbert and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Marshall, 2 Misses Marshall, Mr. A. M. Marshall, Miss M. O. Leitch, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. McCullagh and infant, Mr. N. F. & Mrs. Kelsey and infant, Mrs. Prout, Mr. J. G. C. N. King.

KODAK Finishing
is a special thing with us,
Try us and note the difference.
Barr 2 Broadway

Get a one pound tin of
LOWNEYS
BONBONS
CREST
DELECTO or
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
PRICE $1.50 per tin
American Drug Company
42 NANKING ROAD.
Shanghai Phone: C. 81.

In The U.S. Court For China

In re Assignment of A. S. Fobes

Cause No. 445
ORDER
Filed February 28, 1920.

SYLLABUS

1. Assignments for Creditors. The Voluntary Assignment Act of Congress is necessary to execute the treaties with China and suitable to this jurisdiction and its application here is unaffected by the Bankruptcy Act of 1898.

2. Contracts: Parol Evidence Rule. A promissory note payable "without interest" cannot be contradicted by evidence of a contemporaneous agreement for interest.

3. In the absence of any suggestion of fraud the acceptance of such an instrument is unaffected by the payee's inability to read the language in which it is written.

Lobingier, J.:

This is a proceeding under the Voluntary Assignment Act of Congress, which, having been re-enacted after the passage of the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, is unaffected by the latter's provisions. An assignment act seems "necessary" to the proper execution of the treaties and the law in question is a "suitable" one, being simpler and less expensive in its application than the Bankruptcy Act. The former requires no judicial action, except when it becomes necessary to appoint some one in place of the assignee, until each of the various claims has been presented to and proved before the auditor and he has reported thereon.

In this proceeding the auditor, under date of February 17, reported on all but one (which had previously been reported and paid as preferred) of the claims "of which," he states, "any proof has been produced by document, oral testimony or affidavit." Allowance of all claims except one is recommended and as to that no recommendation is made except that another auditor be appointed. But as the evidence thereon was taken before him (a counter showing being afterward made by the debtor) and as the statute prescribes no other function for the auditor, we see no reason why this evidence should not now be examined and the claim determined therefrom, so far as possible, leaving the assignee to make such further verification as may be necessary.

The claimant, Siao King Kee, formerly the debtor's compradore, and the latter both appear to agree that on December 31, 1907, the latter owed the former Tls. 37.577.70, which was thereupon reduced by a separate obligation reading as follows:

"For the value received I promise to pay Shou Shin Kee or his order the sum of Taels Thirty Thousand without interest, on demand or as soon and as fast as payment can be made as business opportunity may permit.

"(Sgd.) A. S. Fobes."

The claimant testifies that, notwithstanding the words "without interest" in this instrument, the debtor "at the time promised verbally that he would pay interest." But such a verbal promise, if made, would have merged in the written one which, not being ambiguous or incomplete, is subject to no contradiction or variation by parol evidence.

The claimant further states that he does not read English and that he did not discover until "about one year afterwards" that the debtor "was not going to pay 'nterest." But it seems quite improbable that he would have accepted for so large a sum an obligation written in a language which he did not understand and have waited a year before ascertaining its terms. Besides he does not claim that the contents of the document were mis-stated to him and in the absence of such mis-statement he would have no ground for avoiding it.

On the other hand the debtor states under oath:

"He (the claimant) agreed to relieve me of monthly interest on 30,000 taels, in consideration that I would allow him an extra Tls. 3,000 to be added to the sum of Tls. 34,577 (admittence by Shou see his testimony top of page 5) owing to him at December 31, 1907, for what he claimed was due him for extra interest which he had had to disburse and the further consideration, that I would not hold him responsible for, or take any action against him for losses sustained through the mismanagement as hereinbefore mentioned and for which under the terms of the agreement of May, 1903, he was liable.

"The fact that balance Tls. 30,000 was to bear no interest is set forth in the records of Shou's own cash book kept by him in English which cash book checked up month by month in comformity with the firm cash book."

The debtor is a more disinterested witness than the claimant for the former, having assigned all his property to his creditors, has nothing to expect from the apportionment thereof. Moreover, while the books do not seem to have been produced before the auditor the cash book can be verified by the assignee and, if found to corroborate the statement last quoted, would seem to be conclusive in requiring the rejection of the claim for interest on the item of Tls. 30,000.

The debtor further states that the books kept by or under the claimant disclose credits on that item amounting to Tls. 15,551.99 and payment of the unsecured balance of the account amounting to Tls. 7,577.70. These appear to be corroborated by the claimant's original statement of indebtedness and are likewise easily verifiable by the assignee.

There are also claims for Tls. 7,000. "American sheeting loan July 25, 1907" for which it is admitted, there is no written evidence, and which it would seem should have been mentioned in the balance struck on December 31 of the same year had it then been recognised as valid. Another claim is for Tls. 12,760, described as commission on flour mills. Both of these are positively denied by the debtor and there is no sufficient evidence to justify their allowance.

The debtor, in the balance sheet annexed to the assignment, sets forth a balance due this claimant of Tls. 15,125.36 and if the assignee finds that the books kept by, or under the supervision of, the claimant corroborate the debtor in the particulars above quoted he is instructed to consider said sum as the proper amount of said claim.

The auditor recommends that the following be allowed as general claims:

Wenatchee Milling Company for G.$4,293.49.
Carter's Ink Company for G.$2,051.73.

It is finally recommended that the claim of the Dentists' Supply Company for G.$691.20, for goods delivered to the debtor for sale on consignment, be allowed as a preferred claim, the title never having passed to the debtor.

The assignee makes a claim of 5 percent on the amount collected and received in the course of the assignment proceedings, out of which commission he undertakes to defray the expenses of auditing and clerical help.

Unless formal objection by some creditor to these claims and recommendations is filed with the clerk of this Court on or before April 1, 1920, they will be considered as allowed and after deducting the necessary expenses of the assignment the assignee is directed to distribute, subject to the instructions above given, the debtor's funds in his hands in proportionate payment *pro tanto* of the claims which by said date have been presented to and proved before the auditor.

By the Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

REAL CASHMERE
MOTOR AND TRAVELLING
RUGS
IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
MACBETH, GRAY & COMPANY

INSURANCE
FOR FIRE, MARINE, AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
Apply to the
JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.
CAPITAL: Fl. 11,200,000.00
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Policies Issued at Cheapest Current Rates. Branches and Agencies All Over The World.
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"'The Iron Fingers That Make Words'—

the Marquesans called my typewriter," says Frederick O'Brien in his wonderful new book "White Shadows in the South Seas." "Such a wonder had never before been beheld in the islands. . . ."

Such a wonder had never before been seen in China until the

CORONA—
The Personal Writing Machine:
made its appearance here. This little six-pounder is so light and compact and easy to operate; it is neater and so much cleaner than handwriting that Coronatyping one's personal or business letters is becoming quite the fashion. Besides that one can fold it up and carry it away on one's travels so easily—particularly in China.

Whether you typewrite or not, come in and let us show you how easily it can be operated and carried. Or ask our representative to call.

Complete, with case, oiler and brush....$60.00

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For quick delivery ring up
CHINA GARAGE
All handling performed by special gang of experienced coolies.
Ask for quotations first.
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21 Foochow Road. Phone 2403

DINNER DE LUXE CABARET AND SOUVENIR DANCE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Saturday night, March 6th, 1920
Several Artists of the Julian Eltinge Company will appear in New Songs and Dances
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $3.00
The Novelty of the Season ..... Dancing during Dinner
20 Handsome Souvenirs **20**
will be distributed during the evening to the ladies
Music by the
ELTINGE JAZZ ORCHESTRA
AND
ASTOR HOUSE JAZZ ORCHESTRA
For reservations please phone North 200 and North 908
ENTRANCE COMPLIMENTARY AFTER DINNER

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920

NOTICE

National Loans of 3rd and 4th Year of the Republic.

Subscribers to the above loans are hereby notified that arrangements have been made to proceed with their redemption by a second drawing of the Fourth Year Loan and a third drawing of the Third Year Loan. The date of the drawings and of payment will be announced by the Ministry of Finance.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 1st March, 1920.

28241

NOTICE

Debtors to the estate of the late EUGENE BINDER, manager of Messrs. Olivier and Co., Shanghai, who died at Geneva, Switzerland, on 19th February 1919, are requested to make payment of same, and any claims against the estate should be presented forthwith to the undersigned executor.

A. JOST,
c/o Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.

28235

THE URAL JEWELLERY STORE

The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.

A special line of

URAL STONES

made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.

Watches and Clocks

and

regulating and repairing of same Engraving neatly executed.

No. 201 North Szechuen Road.
(Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)

28188

S.S. WEST HARTS

The steamer s.s. West Harts is now discharging her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lein Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bill-of-ladings for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Monday, March the 8th, at 2:30 p.m. U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corpn.

The Robert Dollar Co. Agents.

28223

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer Ningshin, Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nahtao, on Sunday, March 7th, at about 8.00 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16a, Peking Road. Tel. Freight C. 1520 and Passage C. 3283.

28233

LOST

B/Lading No. 3 issued by Struthers and Dixon, for *912 Bundles Hoop Steel.* Ex. S/S "Hathaway." Marked *One Red Stripe.* This is now declared null and void, and the public are hereby warned against negotiating same. Duplicate has been applied for.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.
6 Foochow Road

28191

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 9

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that by mutual agreement between Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Company and J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., and with the consent and approval of the respective Boards of Directors, the Secretaryship of the undernoted Companies has this day been transferred to J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd.

Alma Estates, Ltd.
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.
The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.
The Sehawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.

The Registered Office of the Companies will remain for the time being at No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

HUGO REISS & COMPANY.
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.

28181

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)

Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.

27310

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

MARCH

DEPOSITS

will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24B Kiangse Road.

Up to
and
including

Friday, March 5

MOTOR HOUSEBOAT "ROMOLA"

Reg. Tons, 39.88.

OWNER leaving shortly for England, invites tenders for the above well-known vessel.

This boat, which has recently made the round trip to Hankow under its own power, is eminently suitable for either business or pleasure purposes.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th March next, and the owner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

For plans and particulars apply,

F. WELLS HENDERSON,
No. 21 Connaught Road.

28204

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

The Races will be run on Saturday, 6th March (weather permitting).

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and Paper Hunt Club.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price $1 each.

Owners can obtain tickets for mafoos from the undersigned.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

28182

SHANGHAI CIVIC LEAGUE

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Civic League will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Friday, March 5th, at 5.30 p.m. when an address will be given by

MR. EDWARD I. EZRA

on

"Future Extension of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department."

Chair to be taken by Mr. Cecil Holiday.

The Meeting is Open to the Public

GILBERT E. PEET,
Act. Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

28201

THERE are many whiskies, but only one "Sandy Macdonald" and "Sandy Mac" is 10 years old

GARNER, QULECH & CO.

The Shanghai Exploration And Development Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited, 10 Canton Road, on Monday, the 15th March, 1920, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order Of The Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1920.

28135

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

28194

MA CHANG KEE

(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke,
French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.

27452

Yu Fong Steamship Co.

(Registered at the Chinese Ministry of Commerce)

We beg to announce that we have opened a business concern under the name of Yu Fong Steamship Company. The sanction of the Board of Communication, Peking, has been obtained, we are able to sub-charter 11 ships controlled by the aforementioned Board. Interested persons may apply for particulars at our temporary office, Oriental Hotel, Rooms No. 27, 29, 34, 36.

FU TSAI CHEN,
Manager.

LO CHI TUNG,
Assistant Manager.

28114

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE,

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

ALL MAKES OF

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE AND HIRE

Underwood, Model 5
Remington, Model 10
Oliver, Models 7 & 9
Standard Fox
Baby Fox Portable
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"National Portable"
In Travelling case $54.

REPAIR WORK
Year Contracts a Specialty

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Mosktouch
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Your Next Storage Battery should be a—

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct size for your car

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

THE SWEETMEAT CASTLE

ESTABLISHED 1865

Pastry-Cooks, Confectioners and Provision Importers have removed to

No. 16 NANKING ROAD, Entrance Szechuen Road

Telephone No. Central 1218

Just Received

Pure Honey, Caramels, Marshmallows, Chewing Gums.

27839

For Rent at Peitaiho
Rev. J. H. Pyke's
House at Rocky Point

Two stories, each with verandahs; six rooms electric lighted, comfortably furnished.

Centrally located near Station and best beach.

Rocky Point Assn. 1 Victoria Terrace, Tientsin

27989

TOWN HALL, SHANGHAI

Saturday, 6th March, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sale of Work and Various Entertainments for Adults and Children

Total proceeds to be given to Charities for Children including War Orphans

ADMISSION (INCLUDING TEA)
ADULTS $1.00 *CHILDREN* 50 *cents*

28219

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a bright young saleslady, Must be of neat appearance, quick worker, and capable of approaching customers pleasantly. Apply, stating experience, if any, and salary expected, to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.

28239

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity: King three-passenger roadster, latest model, all wire wheels, for sale. Price very moderate. Investigate. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.

28238

OWNER going home has for disposal three well-trained sporting dogs, a 303 Lee Enfield sporting rifle, one 12-bore hammerless gun by Army and Navy, also several pens of white Leghorn fowls. Apply 21 Connaught Road, telephone West 425.

28244 M. 7

FOR SALE, one 4-cylinder "Buick" four-seater motor car, with hood and lamps, complete with electric starter and lighter. Tls. 800 or nearest offer. Apply to A. S. J., 34 Carter Road.

28236 M. 7

INTERPRETER WANTED. An old-established law firm has a position open for an experienced Interpreter, who is familiar with Mixed Court procedure. Good salary and permanent position. State experience and qualifications. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

28246 M. 7

WANTED, for an outport in China young American gentleman for secretarial work. Must be good stenographer; knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply stating salary required and with copies of references to Box No. 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

28237 M. 6

GOOD SALARIES paid to Mechanical Draftsmen. Demand always exceeds supply. In your own home you can qualify for good position. We also teach Ship Drafting, Metal Pattern Drafting, Structural Drafting, Illustrating, etc. Ask for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, bookkeeper to take charge, after office hours, of simple set of books for American concern. Permanent work. Reply in own handwriting stating compensation required. Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS.

28229 M. 6

WANTED, bright, cheerful lady as lady's companion in Shanghai. Good home, motor car, and servants, but no sleeping accommodation. No work to do. Good comradeship and sympathetic disposition chief requirements. Apply, stating age, nationality and remuneration desired, to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.

28230 M. 6

WANTED by British company, Chinese of good education and with thorough knowledge of advertising work in China. Address applications, stating qualifications, experience, and salary requested, to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

28224 M. 6

WANTED, competent Electrical Engineer to take complete charge of the China business of one of the best known American makes of electrical apparatus and equipment. Must have technical, practical and executive experience. Applicants must state experience ability and salary expected. Business established and organised. Reply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.

28231 M. 6

WANTED, competent lady stenographer typist, with one or two years' experience. Apply, giving references, to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

28185 M. 7

PRACTICAL PRINTER, fully experienced as foreman and proofreader, wanted at once. Only one of ability need apply. Replies confidential. Address to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

28167

WANTED, American or Britisher to teach English in academy. Salary six hundred dollars for three and one half months. Apply Proctor, care Associated Mission Treasurers, 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

28148 M. 5

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, in central district, floor space suitable for show room; preferably ground floor. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

28152 M. 6

APARTMENTS

TO LET, one small room. Apply 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

BOARD—RESIDENCE.
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from April 1st, a comfortable attic-flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room, modern bathroom, and large landing. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

TWO large rooms and one small room, one front and one back room, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

28207

A first-class boarding house will be opened about March 15th at 103 Bubbling Well Road. Twenty-two rooms. Up-to-date service. Cuisine guaranteed better than anything else in town. Garden, telephone. Accommodation for married couples, with or without children, and single people. For rates, etc., apply at premises between hours of 2-4 p.m.

28143 M. 6

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road West 1473.

28133 M. 10

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, apartment two or three rooms and bath, central. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA RPESS.

28203

HOUSES TO LET

FLATS for rent: Two self-contained, furnished flats on Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 90 and 115. Occupation April 15th. Apply to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.

28246 M. 7

HOUSE for rent: Furnished house on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club, for rent, for six or eight months. Stables and garages. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

28246 M. 7

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

28162

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, two first-class berths for married couple on any steamer leaving for America between 1st and 15th April. Attractive premium offered. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS.

28225 M. 7

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: Increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy, convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of uninteresting rules. Begin conversing with first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice. You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French, Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

A French lady of long experience desires to give lessons in French. Please apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.

28226 M. 6

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

SITUATIONS WANTED

WELL educated Chinese with a good knowledge of stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping seeks position. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOREIGNER, expert codist, desires permanent position, or work of compiling private codes. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

28242 M. 6

EXPERIENCED Chinese compradore desires position, having excellent business connections; willing to furnish cash security. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

28234 M. 7

EXPERIENCED typist desires immediate engagement; has good knowledge of shipping, Customs, bookkeeping and general office work. Good references. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

28126 M. 6

AMERICAN-CHINESE requires position as salesman, interpreter, shipping clerk, bookkeeper or general office assistant. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

28215 M. 5

ADVERTISER. Live wire operating sound business with good connections and prospects wishing to connect with additional backing seeks partnership or interest of someone looking for good investment. Reply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.

28232 M. 10

AMERICAN stenographer, recently arrived in Shanghai, wishes to obtain a position. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

28199 M. 5

WANTED, positions for two Eurasian stenographers. Beginners, but bright girls. Apply Reverend Mother, Holy Family Convent, 20 North Honan Road.

28200 M. 5

PORTUGUESE lady (35) as companion or nurse. Would travel and mind children. Excellent needle-woman; fine embroidery. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

28201 M. 5

FOREIGNER, with good knowledge of shipping and Customs and general office routine. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

28169 M. 7

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, consisting of two good sized connecting rooms on 1st floor. Central district. Apply to Box No. 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

28208 M. 5

OFFICES TO LET: 14 Canton Road 3 very spacious Rooms first floor for a term of four years immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond 51, Szcheuen Road.

28163

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, four-cylinder Henderson motor-cycle, with side-car complete, Tls. 400; two-cylinder Indian motor-cycle, with side-car complete, Tls. 350. Instalment payment acceptable. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

28246 M. 7

FOR SALE, Remington self-starting typewriter (latest model), new and in perfect condition. Bargain for $130. Apply to Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

28247 M. 6

FOR SALE, two-seater Oakland car, in excellent condition and only used for four months. Owner going away. Apply to Box 164, THE CHINA PRESS.

28225 M. 7

REMINGTON typewriter, 18" carriage, almost new, in perfect order. Can be seen by applying to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

28214 M. 6

FOR SALE, Hudson Super-Six, seven-passenger touring, mechanically perfect. Owner driven. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

28217 M. 10

FOR SALE, new South Bend Gap Lathe, 24" swing, 8' 0" bed, with full equipment. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

28209 M. 5

FOR SALE, Rover touring car, five-seater, in excellent condition. The property of the late Mr. E. W. Godfrey. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

28160

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Poudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	35,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls.**
.....	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,983.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000
Head Office:
National City Bank Building, 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

Branches of THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
Belgium	Maracaibo
Antwerp	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brasil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juan
Pernambuco	
Porto Alegre	Colombia
Rio de Janeiro	Medellin
Santos	
Sao Paulo	Russia
	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	
Valparaiso	Trinidad
	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華滙業銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Tsz, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416 666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoe
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.
Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.
Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	.....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1325

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada
BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO, PARIS, TOKYO, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA
SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Colombia	.....	Feb. 1
West Hepburn	.....	Feb. 3
Satanta	.....	Feb. 7
Broad Arrow	.....	Feb. 1
Grace Dollar	.....	Feb. 1
West Selene	.....	Feb. 17
Korea Maru	.....	Feb. 26
Venezuela	.....	Mar. 3
For Tacoma		
Justin	.....	Feb. 19
Javary	.....	Feb. 27
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	.....	Feb. 8
Cross Keys	.....	Feb. 27
Kashima Maru	.....	Mar. 2
For Galvestone		
West Cheswald	....	Feb. 20
For New York		
Ariosto	.....	Feb. 11
Suveric	.....	Feb. 24
Moorish Prince	....	Feb. 29
For London etc.		
St. Francis	.....	Feb. 3
Agapenor	.....	Feb. 4
Kamo Maru	.....	Feb. 7
Toyama Maru	.....	Feb. 7
Somali	.....	Feb. 9
Nagoya	.....	Feb. 13
Elpenor	.....	Feb. 13
Pyrrhus	.....	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	.....	Feb. 20
Atsuta Maru	.....	Mar. 2
Kashmir	.....	Mar. 4
For Liverpool		
Demodocus	.....	Feb. 12
For Rotterdam		
Polyphemus	.....	Feb. 10
For Hamburg		
Hudson Maru	.....	Feb. 3
Hupe Maru	.....	Feb. 23
For Genoa		
Glenamoy	.....	Feb. 1
Glenavy	.....	Feb. 24
Glenariffe	.....	Mar. 4
For Marseilles		
Scharnhorst	.....	Feb. 14
Porthos	.....	Feb. 15
Commandant Mages	..	Mar. 4
For Trieste		
Persia	.....	Feb. 29
For Bombay		
Dilwara	.....	Feb. 12
For Calcutta		
Takada	.....	Feb. 19
Arratoon Apcar	.....	Feb. 25
For Saigon		
West Kader	.....	Feb. 29
For Singapore		
England Maru	.....	Feb. 28
For Java ports		
Tjikini	.....	Feb. 16

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. Nile Mar. 9
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Mar 6
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Mar. 5

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Mar. 9
From France etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Mar. 5

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs.	250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„	150,000,000
Capital paid up....	„	75,000,000
Reserve	„	30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on March 3, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	none
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-90
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	18-20
Teal	„	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	70-75
Woodcock	„	50-56
Wild Duck	„	40-50
Wild Geese	„	50-60
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-12
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-30
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	18-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	25-30
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$3.50-$4.00
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	15-25
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 lb.	$8.40-$9.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$410 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390
North China	$140 B.
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180 S.
Yangtsze	$195 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 18¾ B.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$300
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$215 Sa.
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	235/– S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 30 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 35½ S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 17½ B.
Oriental Cons. ...	25/–
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 150 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 107 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 31
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 127½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 61 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 61½ B
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 88
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 525
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Lzou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400 B.
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 335 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 45½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 32½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$201
Green Island	$6½
Langkats	Tls. 13 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12¾
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 82 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 11⅜
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 2¢
Batu Anam 1913 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.55 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5½
Cheng	Tls. 1 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 1¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½ S.
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 4 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 10 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 2½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.00
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2¼ B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8¾ S.
Pengkalai Durian .	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.75 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 6 S.
Shanghai Kiebang .	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2½ B.
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.40 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.40 B.
Tebong	Tls. 10 B.
Globri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 63 B.
Shanghai Gas ...	Tls. 14½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 73 B.
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 100 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 398

FRENCH MARKETS

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, March 3.—Market quotation:

Marseilles, March 2 and 3:

Rice cleaned: Saigon ..	—
Green peas: Japan	140–140
Potato starch	185–195

Le Havre, March 1 and 2:

Cotton, First quality ..	754–724
Cotton, Second quality..	734–724
Cotton, Third quality...	724–713

Lyons, March 2 and 3:

Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	415
Italy	450
Syria	350
Japan	390
China	455
Canton	355

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 4, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 8/5 = Tls. 2.3762
@ exch. 73.4 = Mex. $3.2373
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 145¼ = Tls. 68.85
@ exch. 73.4 = Mex. $93.80
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.1625
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 160
Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 187.500
Native Interest ..... Tls. 03

Latest London Quotations

Par Silver ..... 83⅜d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. ..... —
4 m/s. ..... —
6 m/s. ..... —
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 48.40
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.43

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 8/5
London	Demand 8/5¼
India	T.T. 320
Paris	T.T. 2060
Paris	Demand 2063
New York	T.T. 145
New York	Demand 145¼
Hongkong	T.T. 66½
Japan	T.T. 31¾
Batavia	T.T. 381

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London ....4 m/s. Cdts.	8/9½
London ....4 m/s. Docy.	8/9¾
London ....6 m/s. Cdts.	8/10¾
London ....6 m/s. Docy.	8/11
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	2210
New York ..4 m/s. Docy.	155¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 8/8 = Sh. Tls. 23.08
G.$50 @ exch. 149 = Sh. Tls. 33.56
Fr. 250 @ exch. 2130 = Sh. Tls. 11.74

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 8,000 ..... = Tls. 100
" 100 .... = Mex. $1.70

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100 Old Roubles	$2.00
"	100 New "	$1.60
Selling:	100 Old "	$2.30
"	100 New "	$1.70

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MARCH

Hk. Tls.	2.11 @	8/6¼	£1
"	1 @	2083	Fr. 23.20
"	0.62 @	144¾	Gold $1
"	1 @	31	Yen 3.59
"	1 @	823¼	Rupees 3.60
"	1 @	—	Roubles —
"	1 @	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 4, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Yangtsze Insurance $210.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 33.00 March
Langkats (Com.) Tls. 13.50
Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 37.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 5.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.40
Shanghai Docks Tls. 109.00 Cash
Tls. 120.00 June
Repah Tls. 0.55
Consolidated Tls. 1.75

UNOFFICIAL

S. & H. Wharf Tls. 127.50
Anglo Dutch Tls. 2.60 Cash
Tls. 2.75 March
Chemors Tls. 0.55
Consolidated Tls. 1.75
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.45

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, March 3.—Exchange quotations:

London	48.40
New York	14 (?)
Belgium	103.75
Spain	—
Rumania	19.50
Switzerland	23 (?)
French War Loans:	
3 percent	57.85
4 percent 1917.....	71.80
4 percent 1918.....	71.45
5 percent	87.90

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 4, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 28.50 March
Tls. 29.50 April
Tls. 29.80 May

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 34.50 March
Tls. 35.30 April
Tls 36.00 May

Jap.-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 60.50 March
Tls. 62.10 April
Tls. 64.20 May

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 80.00 March
Tls. 82.50 April
Tls. 84.10 May

LOCAL YARN:

Local Yarn For Standard 16's
Tls. 207.00 March
Tls. 207.50 April
Tls. 208.00 May
Tls. 208.00 June
Tls. 208.00 July

Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 229.30 July

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 227.90 March
Tls. 227.00 April
Tls. 226.50 May
Tls. 226.50 June

COTTON:

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 32.00 March
Tls. 32.70 April

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 3, 1920, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1920	1919
Gross receipts	$43,183.30	$35,075.08
Loss by currency depreciation	11,005.57	8,744.90
Effective receipts	$32,177.73	$26,330.18
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.83	26.18
Car miles run	89,577	79,537
Passengers carried	1,899,628	1,588,498

Consolidated Rubber Estates

The China Realty Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers, report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd. for the month of February was 52,300 lbs.

China Lace Guild

Manufacturers of

FILLET AND IRISH CROCHET LACE, INSERTIONS, ETC.

Wholesale only

96 SZECHUEN ROAD.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

OH WALDO YOU WONT BELIEVE IT WHEN I TELL YOU - JUST NOW I ASKED BABY HOW HE GOT UP INTO THE BIG CHAIR AND HE SAID. I CLIMBED UP MAMA HE SAID IT JUST AS PLAIN.
REALLY?
WOT AN IMAGINATION THAT WOMAN HAS EH? I GET A LOTTA LAUGHS OUTA HER EVERY DAY
I HEARD THE KID. BUT I THOUGHT HE WAS RECITIN' GUNGA DIN IN CHINESE
OOGLA DIT OOGLA-DA-
HOLD YOUR PIVOT
TAD '13
INDOOR SPORTS.
TRANSLATING THE BABY TALK FOR DADDY UPON HIS ARRIVAL HOME.

DUCHESS MARRIED TO ARMY AVIATOR

Former Wife Of Duke Of Westminster Got Divorce Last Month

London, Saturday, January 24.—The Duchess of Westminster and Captain James Fitzpatrick Lewis were married yesterday at the Register's office at Lyndhurst. The Duchess's maid was the only witness. Their acquaintance began early in the war at Le Touquet, France, where the Duchess nursed Captain Lewis after he had been wounded in an air duel.

The Duchess was formerly Constance Edwina, daughter of Colonel William Cornwallis-West. She married Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, second Duke of Westminster, in 1901. The Duke and Duches signed a separation agreement in 1913, and a decree of divorce was granted to the Duchess in June of last year. On December 19 the decree was made absolute.

Before the war Captain Lewis was engaged in business at Lloyds shipping rooms. For a time he acted as private secretary to the Duchess. He is a keen sportsman, an expert billiard player and has considerable dramatic ability.

BELGRADE IS DESOLATE

No Materials, Money, Or Labor To Rebuild War-Shattered Capital

Belgrade, Servia, November 1 (Associated Press).—Belgrade remains today as the Germans and Austrians left it—shell-shattered, bomb-torn and desolate. Owing to lack of materials, money and labor, no steps have yet been taken by the authorities to restore the scores of residences, public buildings and other property that fell under the enemy bombardment. Nothing has been done to repair even the royal palace, which, windowless, scarred and neglected, looks like a great empty barrack.

The Servian capital has a gloomy, depressed air about it and its atmosphere is shared to some extent by the people, who go about with somber faces. Belgrade never amuses itself. There are few cafes, restaurants, theaters, cinemas, or places of diversion or entertainment in Belgrade. At night the city has all the stillness and repose of a tomb. It may be, quite naturally, that the country is still mourning its losses, for it has been continuously at war for seven years.

The retail stores display only scanty stocks. Some of them are closed entirely. Cheap articles of jewelry and tinsel find their way from Austria and Germany, while perfumes, scented soaps and silk stockings come from Paris. Wearing apparel of all kinds is high in price. The Servian franc has fallen to low purchasing value.

As in most war-affected countries, there is a tremendous amount of reconstruction work to be done in Servia. Broken bridges, shattered railways, ruined factories, and destroyed machinery will have to be replaced. Servians say the material aid to some extent the money and labor will have to come from the outside, for Servia, strained and straitened by seven years of war, is almost destitute of the means to accomplish this task herself. She is looking hopefully to the United States to help her in this direction. There is a constant plea for American engineers, business men, and materials.

NOME NEWSPAPER QUITS

Only Newspaper There Is Hit By Exodus Of Inhabitants

Nome, Alaska, December 10.—Trappers, miners, and others of this Far Northwest corner of the continent will receive no regular news report this Winter as The Nugget, Nome's only newspaper, has decided to suspend publication.

For some time The Nugget has been the only newspaper in this part of the world, and for more than a year it has been the only paper here receiving a daily news report. New Fairbanks, Alaska, nearly 1,000 miles away, will be the source of news.

Nome, once one of the largest gold camps of the North, at one time supported several newspapers. This year so many people are leaving on the last steamer that a newspaper would not pay.

George S. Maynard has been publisher of The Nugget for several years.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m.

Tuesday, March 9, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
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TIENTSIN

Cable Address

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First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

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Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

"THE BEAUTY"

CIGARETTES

EVERY CONNOISSEUR ENJOYS THE BEAUTY

WHY NOT YOU?

Agents: Sincere Co., Wing On Co., M. Y. San Co., Nanking Road.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:

(a) either in full on application at 100, or

(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs	25.00 when subscribing,
"	25.00 on 1st April, 1920,
"	25.00 on 16th July, 1920,
"	26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

27427

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

28113

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.

28161

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS

are executed at any time

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DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

French Government Loan 1920 5%

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions to the above loan up to the 20th of March, 1920.

Bonds of 100 Francs will be redeemed within 60 years at 150 Francs each by half-yearly drawings.

Interest at the rate of 5% will be payable twice a year, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

The Bonds will be free of any tax.

French Rente 3½% and "Bons" and "Obligations" de la Defense Nationale, as well as coupons due or to fall due in the course of the present half-year on these securities will be accepted in payment.

The best conditions of exchange will be given by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

29, The Bund.

27854

MUSK

(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M. D.

Consulting hours: 12—2 p.m. and 5—7 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.

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27802

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TERMS MODERATE.

27740

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3rd floor

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J. W. MILLER, Manager

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 5, 1920

WEATHER

Slight depression in Liaotung. Southerly breezes on the Yellow Sea. Fresh monsoon in the South. Mild and variable weather.

DEATH

A funeral service will be held in the Church of Our Saviour, Dixwell Road, at 2 p.m., Sunday, March 7th, for the late Dr. Theodore T. Wong, Commissioner of Educational Mission to the United States. The remains will be buried in the Bubbling Well Road Cemetery. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

28221

Kalmikoff And Semenoff In China

INTERNATIONAL questions of some delicacy which call for careful diplomatic procedure are opened up by the fact that Kalmikoff and Semenoff, the Siberian leaders of the opposition to the Bolsheviki, have sought refuge in Manchuria. Kolchak is dead and Rozanoff has fled to Japan. Thus the four outstanding figures in the Siberian fight against Bolshevism have vanished from the scene of their late activities, and the sway of Lenin and Trotsky over that rich and vast empire is complete.

What diplomatic complications may grow out of the presence of Ataman Kalmikoff and Ataman Semenoff in China cannot be foretold with accuracy but their arrival in this country naturally leads to speculative surmises of some interest.

In the first place it should be noted that the Soviet Government of Russia is not at war with China and that China is not at war with the Soviets or with anyone else. To have Kalmikoff and Semenoff seek refuge in this land, therefore, may easily become a matter of some embarrassment to Peking. The two Siberian leaders may claim for themselves that they are political refugees. But has China the right to intern them, as, according to despatches, she plans to do?

On the other hand, supposing that China does intern these two men, what would happen if Lenin and Trotsky demanded their extradition? The Soviet Government has no liking for Kalmikoff and Semenoff and it is quite within the bounds that it will make this demand of Peking. What then will be the position? China has long been the stamping ground of political and other offenders. She did not begin interning Germans until after her own declaration of war against Germany. This matter of the internment of other nationals is a new thing in China. So on first glance it would seem to us the part of wisdom for China to take no official notice of the presence of these two men in Manchuria. Armed bodies of troops fleeing across the border into China would naturally be rounded up and disarmed, and in some instances this has been done, but the cases of Kalmikoff and Semenoff, we believe, call for special and prudent treatment.

Japanese Settler Problem Now Paramount In California

Great State Would Send Japs Home And Admit Million Chinese—Divided On Prohibition

By CHARLES A. SELDEN
(*New York Times*)

LIKE the rest of the country, California was interested in the departure through the New York Narrows of the steamship Buford, for she had contributed her quota to the passenger list of the Ark of the Soviet. But California would be far more interested, she would be tremendously enthusiastic, over the departure of a ship or fleet of ships steaming westward through the Golden Gate loaded with Japanese, never to be allowed to return from their own country.

Japanese women and babies would have first place in loading the ships for the Pacific voyage, and the adult males would go next. For the women are bearing many children in California (one a year per mother is the usual family output), and the American-born Japanese babies are exempt from the California alien land law, which prohibits the purchase of property in the State by a native of the Orient. The common practice, which defeats the purpose of the law, is for the Japanese father, who may not buy in his own name, to purchase as trustee for his child born of a Japanese "picture bride" on American soil. More than five thousand of such babies were born in 1919 in California. Many of their names, probably a big majority of them, are on the tax lists of the various communities of the State as property owners.

And California looks upon this rapidly developing situation, which she does not think the rest of the country realises or appreciates, as a far greater menace to the Pacific Coast than the preaching of the radicals recently deported. Hence her regret that a similarly enforced exodus cannot be made from her own ports. To make California's satisfaction complete, those ships after discharging passengers in Japan would go on to China and then return to America loaded with Chinese workers. Such a selection of outgoing human freight, in the opinion of California, would be the surest way to save the State, all three of the Pacific Coast States, from occupancy, domination and political rule by the Japanese within a generation.

NEED OF LABOR

As for the Chinese workmen in the return cargo, they, local opinion holds, are essential to give California the labor she needs for immediate industrial and agricultural requirements. This requirement cannot be met by her own white population, partly because there is not enough of it and partly because the white American citizens in California are becoming less and less inclined to do all the work that must be done. It is one of the complaints of the State that too many of her young men who should be tilling their land for their own profit and for the future good of the State are rushing to the too rapidly growing towns—Los Angeles for example—to engage in the easier business of the speculative buying and selling of land or dealing in automobiles or trading in oil stocks, some good and many worthless.

"We would have a better city and a better State," a Los Angeles man told me, "if so many young and disloyal fools did not sell their land to Japanese babies and then come in town to gamble in house lots and oil stocks and make nuisances of themselves with their cars."

FRISCO'S DIMINUTIVES

San Francisco, being much older, seems—at least, to the outsider—a far more sane and serene city than Los Angeles. Her madness takes the harmless form of diminutivities. Some of her cafes have become "cafeettes," perhaps as a bit of sarcasm at the expense of prohibition. You can buy your groceries in grocerterias if you want to and your shoes in booteries.

But San Francisco is distinctly not a boastful town. No, not with a national convention coming across the Rockies to meet there, not even with the record of so wonderfully renewing and rebuilding herself in fourteen years. "The city that was," to quote the classic headline on the story in The New York Sun about the San Francisco fire—this "city that was" is now so keenly the city that is and the city that will be that she does not talk of her destruction. There are no scars left, and it does not occur to the people of the city to tell the visitor where the scars were. The fire of 1906 is no more a topic of conversation in San Francisco than is the fire of 1871 in Chicago.

Probably the one thing most talked about is the matter of the Japanese. There is unanimity of opinion on that subject throughout the State, with not the slightest difference in the point of view as between Northern and Southern California. On other matters there is ample room in this State of California, which is big enough to include all New England, with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Ohio thrown in, for sharp differences of opinion in some cases and in others for at least a difference in the degree of emphasis with which a thing is advocated. Northern California, for example, has a sort of perfunctory feeling that it ought to support Hiram Johnson for the Republican Presidential nomination. In Southern California every one of a good many to whom I put the question stated it this way: "It is not so much that we are pro-anybody as it is that we are against Hiram Johnson." Undoubtedly, the Californian Presidential possibility who would get the biggest cheer in both halves of the State today is Herbert Hoover. (He also would get Wisconsin after a very few ballots, according to what I was told at Milwaukee in November.)

The case of Johnson is given merely as an illustration of a question on which the two parts of the State differ. Matters on which they agree, but in which one takes greater interest than the other, are more numerous.

PACIFIC'S TRADE FUTURE

Shipping and the future development of Pacific Ocean trade is at the top of the list of things which San Francisco considers vital. Los Angeles, in the south, with her $15,000,000 harbor at San Pedro, is keen for the same thing, and is co-operating with San Francisco to get ships, but at the moment Los Angeles is more excited over the promise of cotton growing in the Imperial Valley, and the coming of the Goodyear Rubber Company to erect a $20,000,000 plant in the city itself, and to put many thousands of acres of Southern California land under cotton cultivation as a subsidiary enterprise. This is looked upon by Los Angeles as by far the most important happening in the whole industrial history of the Pacific Coast.

The manager of the Goodyear Company in California told me that his people had come to the Coast for various reasons. First of these in importance, as he stated them, was that Los Angeles was an open-shop town, and gave every indication of remaining such. In Akron, Ohio, where the parent concern is, and where, of course, it is to remain, the overturn of labor is 300 percent a year. It is estimated that this can be reduced to 15 percent in Los Angeles, because of better housing conditons and the climate. Los Angeles, by the way, counts her climate as one of her chief assets in the matter of getting labor in the city. A street car strike there failed last Fall chiefly because of the time of year it was undertaken. Within a week the town was filled with experienced conductors and motormen from the North and East, who availed themselves of the opportunity to get away from operating street cars in blizzards and snowstorms to do the same work on routes lined with orange trees and rose bushes.

This climate was also taken into consideration by the rubber manufacturing concern. It hopes to have labor that is contented with its environments. Houses are to be built by the company for 850 employes, who are to be brought from Akron as a nucleus of the working force, which will include 14,000 men and women when the plant reaches capacity. It is worth mentioning that these houses are not going to be all alike. Probably there will not be any four alike, for each employe is to have the privilege of selecting the architect's design for his own place. Then houses will be sold by the company at just enough above cost to yield 4 percent on the investment. "Akron," said the representative of the company, "has reached the limit of its capacity for expansion as a rubber town. There is no room there. Lodging houses in Akron today have beds which are occupied by three men each, in three shifts every 24 hours."

Another reason for the coming is the ample water supply of Los Angeles. The concern uses 13,000,000 gallons of water a day in making tires. And then there is the big inducement of the recently established, but assured, cotton growing industry at the Los Angeles end of the State, and over the border in the Salt River Valley of Arizona.

All of which is to explain why Southern California is now thinking of cotton raising and rubber manufacturing, in addition, of course, to her fruit, vegetables, and tourists, even more than to shipping, which is the topline subject in San Francisco. Incidentally, Los Angeles, which has never been a manufacturing center, takes it for granted that this is only a beginning.

CHINESE LABOR QUESTION

In the matter of wanting the Chinese to come in there is also some difference between north and south California, not in opinion but in the degree of eagerness. Los Angeles and that part of the State of which it is the metropolis needs the Chinese workers more than the northern half, partly because the south is more agricultural and partly because it has practically no foreign element in its population that furnishes good farm and garden labor. Nearly all of the Italian and Portuguese inhabitants of the State are in the bay countries in the neighborhood of San Francisco. There are 30,000 Italians in the City of San Francisco. There are almost none in Los Angeles or San Diego. Furthermore, the Chinese are going to be wanted by the thousands to pick cotton. Experience has already taught the Imperial Valley growers that the Chinese are far more effective and dependable than the Mexicans. There is no negro labor in this country and no desire to bring it in.

Another feature in the Chinese question, as between north and south California, is union labor. Union labor of course is opposed to the importation of cheap labor from China or anywhere else, and in California the greater strength and influence of organised labor is in the north in cities like San Francisco and Oakland. There has been bitter prejudice against it in Los Angeles ever since the McNamara outrage. In that dovetailing of the labor and Chinese question can be found one of the reasons why antipathy toward Hiram Johnson is much greater in the southern half of the State than in the north, despite the fact that his strongest support when he was Governor was in the south.

During the war Californians, as a whole, but especially Southern confidence in the good faith of the Californians, wanted a dispensation from Congress by which the Chinese Exclusion act would be suspended temporarily as a war emergency measure, for the purpose of letting in much needed Chinese labor. Senator Johnson would not help in the matter. He said that it would be impossible to get such action from Congress because of union labor opposition. Whereupon Southern California, which hates labor organisation and requires much more man power than it has got, accused Johnson of not serving the best interests of the State because he wanted to cater to trade union members, not only in California but throughout the United States, for the advancement of his personal political fortunes in 1920. In connection with the Japanese phase of the Oriental question it is relevant to add that Johnson's opposition in the Senate to the League of Nations has not met with any general sympathy in his own State. One of his chief arguments against the League was that it would give the British Empire domination over the United States, because of the provision that the United States has only one vote while England and each of her colonies have a vote apiece.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASIDE

"That argument of Senator Johnson had no weight out here on the Pacific Coast," President Benjamin Ide Wheeler said to me the other day at the University of California. "We have no fear of what Canada and Australia and New Zealand would do with their votes. For their interests are now and will continue to be the same as those of the Pacific Coast of the United States. Among the great problems which the League will have to settle in the future will be the problems of the Pacific and the nations bordering upon it. The attitude of California toward Japan is the same as that of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Our danger is the same and our problem is the same."

What Dr. Wheeler said about Japan and about the League voiced the opinion on both subjects that is being expressed up and down the State. Entirely aside from the Pacific problem, California wants the League of Nations. But here again the desire is keener or more emphatically expressed in Southern California than in San Francisco and the region about it.

This gradation of enthusiasms and opinions running between what the two ends of the State think on so many subjects is explained by the simple fact that the people are different. Their antecedents were different. They or their ancestors came from different parts and different stocks. They think differently. The Northern Californians have been there longer. Many of them are descendants of the "Forty-niners." They came from the Atlantic Coast and the Shenandoah Valley. Their immediate ancestors came across the plains in prairie schooners fighting Indians along the way, or they came around the Horn, which was just as uncomfortable.

Their fellow-Californians in the southern end of the State came in the eighties and nineties in Pullman cars, or, at least, in comfortable day coaches. They came from the Middle West, chiefly from Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, where they had been farmers. In the north they came out 70 years ago to find gold and worked for years at digging it. Those of Southern California did not begin to come out until 40 years ago, and then it was chiefly because of a passenger rate war between the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific Railroads, when they sold tickets so cheaply that it seemed foolish not to buy them.

A SECOND WAVE

A second wave of immigration into Southern California came from the same Middle Western States right after our Spanish war. There was a double cause for that. Because of our acquisition of the Philippines there was a great revival of interest in the future of the Pacific, and many people wanted to get to the west coast of the country. Also at the same time farmers, in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys who had been through the period of depression in the early nineties suddenly found themselves prosperous with an opportunity to Sell their farm lands at more per acre than they ever before had dreamed of geting. Thousands of them did sell and moved out to the Pacific Coast. They went to Southern California naturally because it was inhabited by the people who had gone 15 years before from their own States, just as those who came out from the Atlantic in the fifties, sixties, and seventies headed for San Francisco, where the first settlers had camped.

An institution of Los Angeles that illustrates this is the annual Iowa Picnic, which has a usual attendance of 50,000 people from the city and surrounding region, all Iowans or their descendants.

Perhaps the north is a little more cynical and sophisticated. It is easier to start a cult in Los Angeles than in San Francisco, or to arouse enthusiasm for a new movement. That may explain why Los Angeles is more emphatic in expressing her desire for the League of Nations than the older city in the north. In any event Hiram Johnson seems to have gone against the majority opinion of his own State in fighting the League, just as Senator Borah has in a large part of his State. The few southeastern counties of Idaho are largely Mormon in population. The President of the Mormon Church is an earnest advocate of the League, and what the President of their Church thinks on public matters always has more weight than the opinion of a political office holder.

Chester Rowell, editor of The Fresno Republican and one of Johnson's chief lieutenants, is at the same time an advocate of the League of Nations.

Northern California looks upon prohibition as disaster and calamity. In that part of the United States at least there is as yet no resignation to the new order and it has not yet been accepted as a matter of course about which nothing more need be or can be said. Southern California accepts prohibition with equanimity and, so far as a large part of its population is concerned, with rejoicing, for there are thousands of prohibitionists there. This difference in their reactions to the Eighteenth Federal Amendment is more obviously attributable than any other to the difference between the people themselves. Cities which began as mining camps, cities which were founded by men who sought romance and adventure as much as they sought gold, who became wealthy picturesquely or who went broke picturesquely, are bound to have traditions and customs unlike those of towns which began as real estate booms, and whose pioneers were more or less puritanical farmers whose daring and venture consisted only of leaving land which yielded much to go to land which yielded more.

From the days of Bret Harte, and before, San Francisco has had an international reputation for good living, built upon the existence of restaurants, clubs, local dishes, and wines that were famous. San Francisco is, or was, to Los Angeles what Broadway, Manhattan, is, or was, to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Then, also in the north, there is the large wine-drinking Italian and Portuguese population which does not count numerically in Southern California. Furthermore, there are differences of soil and climate which are important economic factors in the case. In the bay counties of Sonoma and Napa and other sections in the neighborhood of San Francisco there are many thousands of acres of small vineyards owned by Italians and Swiss. So far nothing has been discovered that will thrive on the shallow soil of this region except the grape that is good only for wine. Further south in Fresno and other counties the vineyards produce raisin grapes and there is hardly an acre of land in the south now producing grapes which is not as good or better for some other sort of crop.

STILL MAKE WINE

But the prospects are that there will be some wine made in California for a year or two to come, unless there is extremely rigorous enforcement of the law. Before prohibition there was about 700 Government permits issued in California allowing the holders of them to make 200 gallons of wine apiece for personal and family use without being taxed for it. At the present time there are more than 7,000 such permits held in California. Formerly the grape growers sold their crop at anywhere from $12 to $17 a ton. At the last harvest this price had gone up to $180 a ton, and many thousands of tons were sold to Californians who still hope to make wine on their home presses. More tons were shipped to the Middle West for sale at the same price. Four carloads went to buyers in Kansas. Of the commercially made wine there are supposed to be about 3,000,000 gallons still left in the State, held by individual members of the California Wine Growers' Association. There is this much left after recent shipments of 10,000 cases of California champagne and more than 20,000 barrels of other wines to Harbin.

On the main Oriental question, California is in a continuous state of irritation and resentment because immigration affairs have to be regulated for her by the Government at Washington. She would like to have added to existing State rights the privilege of forming her own foreign policy, unless she can get the rest of the country to take her view of the matter, and interest Congress accordingly. But she has little hope that people living away from the Coast will ever see and understand her position to the extent of backing her up in what she wants with reference to the Japanese and Chinese. In 1913, when California threatened to do what she could in the matter by the enactment of State laws, Japan protested, and President Wilson sent Bryan, then Secretary of State, to California to persuade the State Legislature not to do anything that would embarrass the Federal Government or impair the relations existing between Japan and the United States as a whole.

The Washington Government wanted (and still wants) to continue the so-called gentlemen's agreemnt with Japan, by which the latter country undertakes to prevent the immigration to the United States of any Japanese who are not merchants or students. Theoretically this agreement is supposed to keep out Japanese laborers as effectually as the Chinese Exclusion act keeps out Chinese laborers, but California thinks very little of the theory. The Exclusion act against the Chinese is effective because it is enforced by American immigration officials at American ports. On the other hand, the gentlemen's agreement with Japan is left entirely to Japanese officials at Japanese ports. In other words, if a Japanese arrives at an American port, his right of entry may not be questioned by America, because it must be assumed that he would not have been allowed to sail from Japan if he had been other than a scholar or merchant. To assume anything else would imply that the gentlemen in Washington did not have complete and implicit gentlemen in Tokio. But California wants to know why so many Japanese students and merchants desire so soon after reaching America to give up scholarship and the commercial life to become farmers and fruit growers on the land owned by their babies.

Eighty-five percent of the vegetables and fruits sold today in the retail markets of Los Angeles is raised by Japanese gardeners. The production of babies is sure, quick and simple, for the Japanese students and merchants have the right to bring their wives. If they come as bachelors they are allowed to send to Japan for prospective brides, selecting the women by means of photographs shown by Japanese matrimonial brokers in the Coast cities. There has been official assurance that this so-called picture bride business would be stopped, but California declares the women are coming in larger numbers than ever before. The woman's part of the transaction is to bear a baby each year.

ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION

Bryan's mission in 1913 was successful. California yielded, but now there is a very strong and rapidly growing movement to take advantage of the California initistive law to enact anti-Japanese legislation regardless of the State Legislature and in spite of any opposition there may be in the State Department at Washington. The initiative law provides that if 5 percent of the voters at the preceding State election sign a petition that such and such a bill be submitted to the people it must be submitted, and if a majority of the voters approve it must become a State law. There was 688,000 votes cast at the California State election in 1918.

Five percent of that—about 35,000 voters—is a very small fragment of the total number of Californians who sincerely feel that the worst menace to their State and its future is the Japanese. It would be an easy matter to get 35,000 signatures for a proposal that hereafter not only natives of Japan but descendants of such natives shall be barred from buying or owning land in California or for any other proposal that would check the growth and development of the Japanese element in the State. And beyond that preliminary step of the initiative act the chances are that there would be a big majority to vote for the proposed law. Conservatives who fear the initiative as an instrument of mob legislation would vote for it because they fear the Japanese more.

And if the initiative method is adopted the Federal Government would not have merely a small and compact body of men in the Legislature at Sacramento to deal with and persuade, but the individual voters scattered over the entire State of California.

The citizens of the State have not the slightest fear of provoking Japan into a declaration of war against the United States by hostile legislation in one of the States. The so-called yellow peril does not mean and never has meant to the Pacific Coast a military menace of fleets and armies, but a social and economic menace. Japan cannot fight America, says the Pacific Coast, because she could not subsist without our supplies even long enough to wage a war against us. Japan won her Russian war partly on meat supplies for her troops and people from the plains of Wyoming and Montana and on the grain from the Mississippi Valley. But even assuming war as a possible outcome, California has no doubt as to the result of conflict between Japanese and American fleets. They will go still further and assume a war with initial disasters without weakening in their attitude on the main question. "We would prefer war," says California. "We would prefer to rebuild our Coast cities after destruction by bombardment rather than go on without effort to check the danger that now threatens the whole Pacific Coast."

THE PROFITEER AGAIN

Of course, an obvious question suggested by this situation is, "Why do individual Californians sell their land to Japanese if they all admit that this ownership of property by the American-born children of Japanese parents (who will also vote when they are of age) is the most dangerous phase of the whole situation?" Why does the profiteer, who cheers the flag harder than anybody else in wartime, go back to his store and rob the American soldier who has to trade with him? Why does the profiteer or the grafter of any other breed who prates so much about Americanism in peace time secretly feather his own nest by methods that are contemptible and therefore un-American? Californians are just like the rest of us.

The Japanese will pay a bigger price to acquire land for his babies than the American in the same community will pay. Sometimes when the American owner has conscientious scruples about selling directly to a Japanese, acting as trustee for his infant, he will sell to a corporation with an American name without hurting his conscience or State pride by learning that 51 percent of the stock of that corporation is in the nominal ownership of American-born Japanese children and the other 49 held by their parents. Then there are the young fellows, who want to quit raising oranges and grapes or vegetables and go into the cities to be brokers of something, and they are easily tempted by the offers of the Japanese. But whatever the weaknesses of the Americans upon which they play, the fact remains that the Japanese are getting the land and getting it rapidly. All told, there are 153,000 square miles of that land in California with hardly 4,000,000 American white population to develop it. That portion of Japan's area which is livable is not much greater than

(Continued on Page 11)

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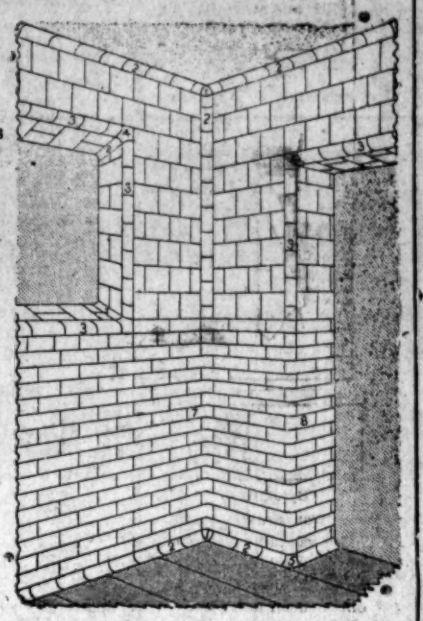

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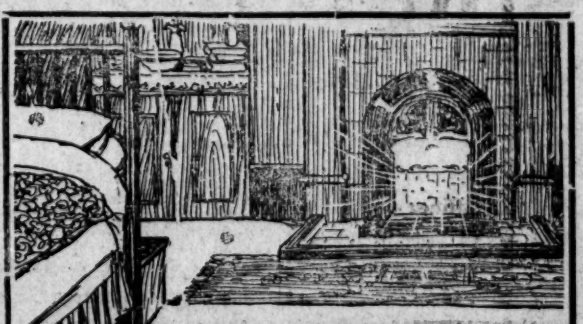

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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LET'S STAY HERE, THIS WINTER AN' THINK ABOUT IT
I'D HATE TO HAVE TO GO 'WAY - I'D MISS THE GANG SO - DINTY'S BIRTHDAY PARTY IS NEXT MONTH TOO -
GO TO
?
PALM BEACH FOR THE WINTER
SAY - MAGGIE - I WUZ JUST THINKIN' - HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO TO PALM BEACH?
GEO MCMANUS
12-13

Ways Of The World

By JOHN D. BARRY
(*San Francisco Chronicle*)

He was tall and slim and, in spite of his youthful appearance, he had an air of deep solemnity as he sat on the hotel porch. He might have been 30; he might have been 40. As he was already well known as a London newspaper writer and editor, I suspected that the figure was nearer 40 than 30. His name was Hannen Swoffer.

He said he was making his first visit to this country. "It will also be my last," he added.

"Don't you like it?" I asked.

He gave the question what seemed like earnest consideration. But I thought I noticed a gleam of humor in his left eye.

"If I were to come back I should be tempted to stay here, in which case I should be a ruined man."

"Why 'ruined,'" I inquired.

"I would be like so many other journalists in this country. I should fall into the habit of telling lies. In fact, I'm falling into it already."

Perhaps I should have been indignant. But I wasn't. I was only curious. However, I couldn't ask Swoffer to incriminate himself. So I waited.

Very slowly he drew from an inside pocket a newspaper clipping, pasted on the white sheet that bore the name of a New York hotel.

"Already this clipping has started me on a train of lies," he said. "Read it."

The clipping was dated from Blankenburg, several weeks before. It said:

"Great excitement has been created here by the discovery that in the largest lying-in hospital of the city, where children of all classes are brought into the world, mistakes are continually made by which the children of the rich are sent to mothers of the poor and vice versa. As soon as they are born they are taken to the bathroom and washed. It is when several are born at the same time that the mistakes are said to occur. The matter is now under investigation; but there is at present no hope of straightening it out to the satisfaction of every one concerned."

When I passed the clipping back he looked at it again with a professional eye. "Awkwardly worded," he said. "Your writers are clever. But they are often clumsy."

Again I waited. I felt that something was coming. I didn't want it to be switched off by a discussion of literary style.

"That clipping made me decide to stop over in Blankenburg on my way out to the coast. I had determined merely to pass through because I'd been told it was a place inhabited wholly by millionaires, a circumstance that robbed it of any possible interest it could have had for me. But now I wanted to meet the correspondent that sent out this bit of news and gather from him all the details."

"And you found him?"

"Without difficulty. He was a young man of singular candor. I've noticed that liars are often so. I was quite indignant when he told me at once that the story was what he called 'a fake.'"

"You were indignant at the deceit, I suppose."

"Not at all. I was indignant that, after turning his back to the truth, putting it in its place, so to speak, he didn't abandon himself to his imagination altogether and give it wings."

He spread his arms in a wide gesture. He came near being stirred out of his calm. But he recovered.

"Fancy missing such an opportunity. If he had been one of my men I should have given him the sack. I told him I was going to teach him a lesson. When I left his office he was quite mystified. I suppose he wasn't able to catch my point of view. Anyway, I got to work at once. First, I had to find out the name of the most popular lying-in hospital in the city. Then, with great difficulty, I secured the names and addresses of mothers that had been there during the past two years or so. Finally I was ready for action. One after another I made calls on those mothers. I informed them as politely as I could that their babies were, in all probability, not theirs at all."

By this time I was sitting up straight in my chair. "What did they do to you?" I asked.

He looked at me with an expression of mild surprise. "Nothing, I think. I mentioned that I spoke to them politely. I used all the tact at my command. That's one trouble with American newspapermen, I find. They don't recognise the value of politeness. If you're polite you can say anything."

"But weren't those mothers furious?"

"Some of them were, quite naturally, indignant. I expected them to be. In fact, it was my purpose to make them so. When people are indignant they talk freely and I wanted those mothers to talk. I didn't so much care what they said about me. They were entitled to their opinion. I have a rather poor opinion of myself anyway, and it doesn't hurt me when it's confirmed by others."

"Weren't your visits short in most cases?"

"Oh, yes. But they were exciting while they lasted. I can understand why American journalists enjoy their work so much. One mother told me never to darken her door again. I explained to her as briefly as I could that I hadn't intended to call more than once and hadn't counted on being invited to call again."

"It's a wonder they didn't complain of you to the police."

"Of me? Oh, no. Why should they complain of me when they had the hospital to complain of? They lost no time in getting after that hospital, I assure you. When I had been in town only three days the whole city rang with the scandal. You see, I wrote about my adventures among the mothers in one of the local papers. I knew, of course, some one would get the story and I felt that it ought to be told at first hand. Meanwhile, the mothers were storming the City Hall and clamoring to have an ordinance passed making it imperative for every child that was born in a lying-in hospital to be instantly tagged, even before it was given a bath. It was a great satisfaction to me to be able to do the city that service."

"Has the ordinance been passed?"

"Oh, yes. It was passed before I left town. In fact, I left shortly afterward. I didn't expect any expressions of gratitude. We journalists know that there isn't much gratitude in the world. In fact, I sometimes wonder if it isn't a mythical quality."

He drew out his cigarette case and began to smoke meditatively.

I caught myself looking at him covertly, trying to decide whether he had fooled Blankenburg or whether he was fooling me.

"How did that newspaperman feel," I said, "the one that published the first item."

"Oh, I called on him shortly before I left, to say goodby. I felt that I owed him a call. He said: 'Well, I must hand it to you.' I didn't know exactly what he meant; but I feel confident that he meant to be friendly and complimentary. He said he thought I could get a job in Blankenburg if I cared to stay. But there's too much wealth there. It's almost vulgar."

He smoked in silence for a long time. Then he said: "There's a principle that I've always believed in. I wish I could get the American journalists to adopt it: 'If you must tell a lie make your lie come true.'"

Today

Next President?
Butter For Machines.

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

Important and welcome is the official statement by health officers that the epidemic of influenza is the old fashioned sort, not the new, virulent "Spanish" type that kills so quickly.

This news, however, should not make fathers and mothers indifferent to the fact that the ordinary cold is contagious, exactly as smallpox is contagious, and that "a common cold" has given many a job to grave diggers.

The question of the hour, now, tomorrow and every day until next November, is "Who is going to be President?"

You will hear dozens of answers. A good one was made by J. M. Patterson, of the Chicago Tribune:

"Well, as things look now, the Republicans could elect a yellow dog, and I guess they will."

A phrase cleverly written may mean much without appearing to say much. The Allies, telling Holland they intend to get the Kaiser, say: "Legal forms are employed solely to insure the accused body guarantees. It is the duty of the Powers to insure execution of Article 227 without entering into argument."

This means "if you don't give up the Kaiser, we'll come and get him."

Russia begins trading with the outside world and sends from Siberia 400 tons of butter to England. Bolshevists will realise that "accursed" capital is at least a convenience. Russian money having been deliberately made worthless, Russia will be compelled to trade with outside countries as the Indians traded when they gave furs to the white men in return for rum and other treasures.

Russian raw materials will be exchanged for manufactured articles, and Bolshevists will rediscover in 1920 what the human race learned many thousands of years ago, that money, if a curse, is a very handy curse.

It is a little complicated, trading butter for thrashing machines.

There is too little music in the cosmos of the ordinary American. Good music to the mind is as a plough to the soil, stirs it up, turns it over, finds a ready road to the neglected lower layers of the cerebral cortex.

Mrs. Dora Mintz asleep for a hundred days. They tried everything, could not wake her. She is all right now; a violinist played for an hour or two at her bedside every day for thirty days. What words could not do music did.

Years ago at the Rothschild Hospital in Paris a wise doctor ordered that delicate children should be awakened with music, not by shaking, in the good old-fashioned style. He reduced the death rate.

Newspapers are amused by the translation of a tablet found in the ruins of Nippur, freeing Eve, Adam and the snake from the blot that has stained their reputations for five thousand years. Noah ate the apple, says the tablet. There is nothing important in that. Adam and Eve are dead and don't care. But it is extremely interesting to know with absolute certainty that those Sumarian tablets were written fourteen thousand years before Christ, by a people that had already attained a degree of civilisation sufficiently high to indicate at least fifty thousand years of development back of them.

once more to get Chinese labor. She will urge Congress to suspend the exclusion act for three years and let a million Chinaman come in. They are going to be needed in the new cotton fields. California is not afraid that a great mass of womanless Chinamen will become discontented and furnish converts to I. W. W. doctrine. They cannot conceive of a Chinese "Red." California promises that if she can have a million Chinese workers in the next three years she will cut her own cost of living by 33 percent and reduce the cost of her products which she ships to other parts of the country by the same amount.

Together with all the fear and dislike of the Japanese, there is a recognition by reasonable men of California of Japan's plight. She is breeding at a rate which is out of all proportion to the area of that part of the world which the rest of the world is willing for her to occupy. She is crowding herself off her own islands and must go somewhere. But there is not a spot on the face of the globe where she is welcome. She is as unwelcome in Australia and Canada as in the United States. China, as everybody knows, hates her. She has grabbed Korea because she had to grab something. She has grabbed Shantung, but with less acquiescence on the part of the rest of the world than in the case of Korea, and with a promise, a gentleman's agreement, not to grab Shantung too completely or too permanently. Japan is not wanted even in Mexico, and, according to information in California, she is so unwelcome in Siberia that her people are the victims of atrocities perpetrated by Russians which so far have not been published. Japan has no desire to occupy the Philippines nor the Malay country, because the climate is not to her liking.

"We condemn Japan, but offer no solution of her problem," said Marshall Dill in San Francisco. Mr. Dill is a great-grandson of Commodore Perry, the American naval officer who made the first step in bringing Japan out of her seclusion and isolation in 1851. I asked Mr. Dill what solution he would suggest. "I would encourage the Japanese to go to the west coast of South America," he replied, "even if it strained the Monroe Doctrine. They have got to go somewhere."

DOUBLING PACIFIC TRADE

Dill is a shipping man and an expert on the Orient trade and Pacific Ocean traffic in general. The total export and import trade between Asia and the United States is now worth $2,000,000,000 a year. "Give us the shipping facilities on the Pacific Coast," says Dill, "and we will guarantee to double that in three years' time."

Japanese Settler Problem Now Paramount In California

(Continued from Page 10)

that of California, and Japan has a population of 60,000,000. And California is the country to which the Japanese overflow is the most eager to go. That accounts for the pressure.

According to their own admission the Japanese now number 68,000 in California. According to California's own estimates there are 100,000 Japanese there. And there is no comparison whatever between the birth rate of the Japanese and that of the Americans.

Naturally enough the Japanese, who are fully aware of the prejudice against them, are not boasting of their numbers, but endeavoring to conceal the fact of their own increase. They dodge the census takers. That total of 68,000 was arrived at by Japanese themselves taking an unofficial census of their own people on their own account. Their method was to ring a bell in front of a Japanese habitation and count only the occupants who happened to appear at the door to see what the signal meant. In the Sacramento River there are several small islands occupied almost exclusively by Japanese gardeners. The Japanese census takers rowed in small boats by these islands ringing their bells and counting the farmers who came down to the shores.

JAPANESE VS. CHINESE

Another fair question for an Easterner to ask is: Why does California want to get rid of the Japanese, at the same time desiring to bring in the Chinese? They like the Chinese and do not fear them. They hate the Japanese and fear them. It is not without significance that from the beginning of their coming across the Pacific the Chinamen have been dubbed with the nickname of "John." The practice which began in California has spread to every part of the country to which a Chinaman has gone; the lone Chinese laundryman in the New England village is "John" to the children and the grown-ups of the place. On the Pacific Coast particularly that nickname implies a friendly, good-natured affection on the part of the American. But the Japanese have never won any such term. In the beginning they were only "Japs" and they still are only "Japs." And on the Pacific Coast that one-syllable word carries more contempt and obloquy than the word "wop" or "nigger" ever did in the East and South.

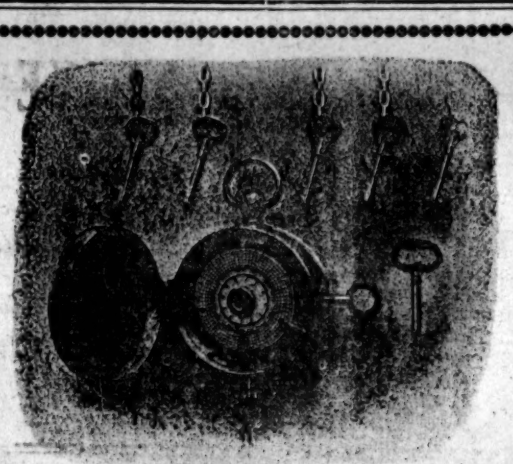
If you are a new settler in California the first advice you will get is to have Chinese servants if you can find them, but on no account to have Japanese. The servants of the clubs are Chinese, almost never Japanese.

When you ask why again—why the affection for the Chinese and the hatred for the Japanese—there is a good deal of selfishness and human weakness mixed up in the answer. The Chinaman is not ambitious in a worldly way. The Japanese is. The Chinaman does not want to own land in America. He does not leave his employers suddenly and without warning to take a more lucrative job or go into business for himself. According to the California appraisal of character and traits, the Japanese is the direct opposite of all these things which make the Chinese welcome. For example, the Japanese farmer will live in such a fashion that the overhead charges of feeding, clothing, and housing himself and family and fertilising his land will mean a cost of 50 cents, perhaps, in producing a box of prunes. The American farmer's standard of living, his methods of working, are such that it will cost him, all told, $3 to produce that box of prunes. The Japanese can sell for $2 less than the American cost of production and make 100 percent profit.

That example in arithmetic was given me by a California expert who has studied and investigated the economic phase of this Oriental question. In fact, nothing here written on the subject is in any way an attempt at expression of personal opinion on prejudice for or against the Japanese or Chinaman. It is merely the report of what seems to be practically unanimous opinion throughout the State. It is the opinion of such men as Benjamin Ide Wheeler and Senator Phelan, of shipping men, bankers, merchants, gardeners, and farmers.

THE HUMBLER VIRTUES

There is also suggestion of apology in the admission that Chinese are wanted because they are more patient and therefore more efficient workers than the Americans themselves in the great gardening and agricultural expenditures of the State. The Chinaman does not care how many hours he stoops to do the work that cannot be done without stooping in an asparagus bed. He is not overcome by the monotony of picking fruit for somebody else. California is going to try



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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, March 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, March 5**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain H. Yamashki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, March 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Wuchang**, Capt. Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, March 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Waishing**, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Saturday March 6**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo**, 2,664 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, March 8**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachi Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, March 9**, at about o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Captain Camppbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, March 9**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Capt. S. Takauo, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, March 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kueichow**, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, March 5**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chengtu**, Captain N. H. Leitch, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, March 5**, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Capt. A. Kakaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'po Wharf on March 5, at —— —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Wednesday, March 5**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

NINGPO.—The Str. Klangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Saturday** at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigaitno Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin**, Capt. A. McOowell, will leave on **Saturday, March 6**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Hsean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Saturday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah**, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

AMOY & FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Toonan**, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, March 6**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, March 7**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Capt. Mackinnon, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **March 23**, For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

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LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on or about the **27th, of MARCH.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEW YORY VIA PANAMA, JAPAN PORTS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Str. **Amur Maru**, Capt. T. Konishi, will be despatched from the Shanghai wharf on or about **April 14.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Siccawei Weather Reports

3.—The depressions have moved away to the Kuriles, and the anticyclone continues to increase in Central China. The breezes are diverging from the continental maximum, and the monsoon is blowing very hard at the Pescadores. Fine weather N. of the Yangtsze, rain in the S. and at Formosa.

4.—Very fine morning with sharp cold. The pressure decreases towards the normal level. Light northerly breezes.

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S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" Sailings cancelled until further notice
S.S. "NILE" .....MARCH 9th
S.S. "NANKING" .....MARCH 26th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" Sailings cancelled until further notice
S.S. "NANKING" .....MAR. 13th
S.S. "NILE" .....MAY 5th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
SHIDZUOKA MARU.	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Mar. 15
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Mar. 29

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

TOBA MARU	15,000	Capt. G. Ohta,	End of March

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

DAKAR MARU	13,000	Capt.	Biginning of April

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 22
KATORI MARU	21,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	April 17

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TOTTORI MARU ...	13,500	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Mar. 9
GENOA MARU	13,000	Capt.	April 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Mar. 6
CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Mar. 9
WAKANOURA MARU.	4,500	Capt. K. Toukuda,	Mar. 16

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU		Capt. K. Okamoto,	Mar. 9

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

TAKESHIMA MARU..	4,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Mar. 6
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Saeaki,	Mar. 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Mar. 13
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Mar. 17

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Mar. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP CO.

Sailing to Australian Ports from Hongkong Via Manila and Sandakan

Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Trans-Shipments to New Zealand and South Sea Islands.

The up-to-date steamship

"Victoria" - - - - - about May 15th

"Gabo"* - - - via Saigon March 18th

(*Cargo only)

SPECIAL SAILING FROM SHANGHAI.

s. s. HWAH-PING

leaves Shanghai for above ports

On or about March 15th

(Subject to Alteration)

Steamers fitted throughout with electricity, all up-to-date equipment for passengers' comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine. Wireless.

For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

AGENTS

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The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on March 31st, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

Has Faith In Plan For Russian Trade

Agent Of Co-operative Societies Believes Soviet Authorities Will Agree To It

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, January 21.—No elucidation of the plan for the partial lifting of the Russian blockade is forthcoming from the allied Premiers. The Paris press, in line with the English and American press, continues to berate this move as unwise and doomed in advance to failure. It appears that the wheat which Europe needs so badly cannot be had from Russia in any appreciable quantities in the near future.

The Petit Parisien today, after abusing the new project for a column, concludes: "The general impression in diplomatic circles is that we find ourselves again in the presence of a second Prinkipo proposal, the result of which will be identical with the first."

However, if it turns out that the blockade move is part of a bigger policy things may take on a different light.

The representatives of the Russian co-operative societies have established themselves in sumptuous fashion in Paris—Alexand Berkenheim, Vice-President of the Central Union and of the Russian Co-operatives is in charge. He says today that he has established branches in Constantinople, Helsingfors, Stockholm, Christiania, Yokohama, Kobe, Marseilles, Paris, London and New York, and is ready for business on a big scale. He insists that Russia has vast stores ready to be shipped to the Allies and declares that for more than a year he has been working on the British Government to achieve the end announced last Friday.

Berkenheim was not very definite when pressed to state what stocks Russia had ready for export. He said: "For several years Russia has consumed little and exported little. The population has economised and accumulated stocks of all sorts. Our peasants have considerable quantities of wheat and of animals, large stocks of flax and much wood to export.

"We have taken care to group these stocks near natural outlets. The Allies will find in the southern regions, Tauris, Ekaterinoslav and Kherson, as well as in Koubban, grain which they can easily get through Odessa, Nikolaieff, Berdiansk, Taganrok and Novorossisk. Flax is in the region from Pakoff to Vologda, and the ports of the Baltic will be the natural outlet."

Asked what were the relations of his organisation to the Soviets, Berkenheim said:

"We have in all directions Bolshevist commissaries which can control us. But the population has such confidence in us that should the Soviets try to block us they would find it impossible. They have made plans to get a close hold on our union, but their projects have rested in pigeonholes."

Asked how he thought the plan ought to work, he said, first, the Allies should send manufactured articles into Russia. Then the co-operatives would ask the peasant to give up his stocks in exchange for bills of trade which would be immediately redeemable in clothing shoes and other manufactured products at the depots of the co-operatives.

Asked how he believed he could assure fair distribution should the Soviets not smile upon his project he replied:

"We are negotiating with our central bureau in Moscow and I am convinced that our headquarters will succeed in its negotiations with the Bolshevist authorities. We have not yet received a definite answer, but we are convinced the reply will be favorable to the wishes of the Allies."

Concluding the interview, Berkenheim said: "You see, the first period of resumption of commercial relations will be difficult. But time will adjust the difficulties and the difficult beginning will be followed by a period of greater activity."

ASSAILS ALLIED POLICY

Former Premier Briand's newspaper Eclair today launches into a bitter attack on the Allies' attitude towards Russia and calls for some definite policy.

"Several weeks ago," it says, "M. Clemenceau declared that the fight against Bolshevism was going to take a new form and that the States sliced off from the old empire of the Tsar were counted upon to form a wall against the Reds from the Baltic to the Black Sea. That presupposed the giving of aid to these States, and that appeared to imply the maintenance of the blockade.

"Six days ago, to the stupefaction of all, we learned that the Supreme Council had virtually raised the blockade and permitted the resumption of commercial relations with Russia where the Soviets reign. Yesterday it was announced that the Allies recognised Georgia and Azerbiajan and that they would give these countries material aid against the Bolshevist.

"The policy of the Entente in the Russian question certainly does not lack variety. It is multiple, varying and diverse, and should furnish ample material for irony. In three weeks it passes through these phases—first, resumption of the fight against the Bolshevist by a wall protecting the West; second, rapprochement with the Soviets by opening a hole in the wall and third, aggravation of the fight against the Bolshevist by another wall to the eastward.

"We do not have to search any further for what is behind these varied manifestations than the influence of Lloyd George. The wall between the Baltic and Black Seas interests only the West and more immediately the Continental nations. For one knows that the English Premier does not believe the situation in England in face of Bolshevism is directly tied to that of the Continental nations. Then we waited for an enunciation of the plan of M. Clemenceau, but our expectations were not realised.

"The reopening of commercial relations is opposed to Clemenceau's principles, but this offers to British business men a large field of exploitation. As for recognition of the Caucasian republics and the aid which will be given them, these decisions are born of the fear of seeing the Turks ally themselves with the Bolshevist, who thus reinforced would try to reach the Mussulman population of India. One can say perhaps that England has also interests in the Baltic. True, but they appear to Lloyd George less important and less pressing than the danger to the Indian Empire. So we leave one or two listening posts in the Baltic and turn our attention to the Caucasus. We do not seem to understand that the best means of protecting India against Bolshevism would be to crush it in Europe.

"The latest measures taken have pleased the British Premier because he sees in them double results. Raising the blockade, in addition to favoring British business interests, gives satisfaction to the English Labor Party. And then the barrier between the Bolshevist and India appeals to British patriotism.

"We do not believe that the policy followed toward the Bolshevist corresponds to the real interests of England. In any case it does not correspond to the general and immediate interests of Europe."

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuhcang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Huichow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dalny yesterday morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dalny today at 10:30 a.m. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The C.N. s.s. Kweilin is due in Shanghai from Tsingtau today.

The B.I. s.s. Chupra is expected to leave Bombay for Shanghai on March 10.

The B.I. s.s. Orna is expected to leave Bombay for Shanghai on March 13.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of January 23 left Hongkong for Shanghai at six o'clock Tuesday morning and was due at Woosung yesterday evening. The Paul Lecat will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok and Nagasaki Wednesday afternoon and will sail for same ports today.

The tender with passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at two o'clock this afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Japan from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leav Pukow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Amoy for Swatow yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Chefoo Tientsin on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo next Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Monday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan, which sailed from Shanghai on January 30, arrived at Vancouver at 3 p.m. on Thursday, February 19.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver, arrived at Kobe yesterday morning and is expected to arrive at Woosung at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

P. & O. s.s. Dunera from Bombay, left Hongkong on Thursday at 8 a.m. and is expected to arrive Shanghai on Sunday morning, March 7. The s.s. Dunera has on board 2,864 bales Yarn and 6,652 bales cotton.

P. and O. s.s. Khiva is expected to leave Singapore on March 7 for Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Kueichow	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
Siberia via N'saki, V'tok	Simbirsk	..	..	..	c13.30	..	13.15
Hongkong and Canton	Chengtu	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	T'shima Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Hankow	Sutwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Kueichow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America via Moji	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Franco, etc.	*Amazone						
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Amazone	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Wenchow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Foochow	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Kweilin	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	do	..	..	..	..	9.30	9.00
Sunday, March 7.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Amazone	..	e8.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, March 8.							
Manila Direct	E. of Asia	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Nile	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Africa Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Tuesday, March 9.							
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 10.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin.	Koonshing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Dunera	..	a17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Thursday, March 11.							
Swatow & Hongkong	Kwongsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

*Ordinary mails will close at the French post office at 5:30 p.m. and registered articles at 5 p.m. Parcel post at noon on Friday.

A Parcels post at 17.00
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
C Money orders and parcel post at 11 a.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 2 —	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 2 —		Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec. 4 —	River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec. 16 —	Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 20 —		Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25 —		Kanling	Chi.	
Dec. 25 —		Newchow		
Dec. 31 —		Hungfok	Chi.	
Jan. 15 —		Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 16 —	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 21 —	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 24 —		Saintan		
Feb. 3 —	Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 5 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 7 —	Amoy	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 11 —	Tsingtau	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15 —	Japan	Easterling	Am.	A. Line
Feb. 15 —	River ports	Tahchuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 18 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 18 —	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix.
Feb. 18 —	Foochow	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19 —	Chinwangtao	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 19 —	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 20 —	Liverpool, etc.	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 20 —	Chinwangtao	Hero	Br.	K.M.A.
Feb. 20 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 21 —		Surachi Maru	Jap.	
Feb. 22 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 28 —	New York	Oteric	Br.	Dod. & Co.
Feb. 28 —	Japan	Daitoku Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Feb. 29 —	Singapore	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 1 —	Japan	Nissei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 1 —	River ports	Meian	Am.	Socony
Mar. 2 —	Swatow	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co
Mar. 2 —	Chinwangtao	Foolee	Chi.	Ch. G. S. Co.
Mar. 2 —	Japan	Mongugai	Rus.	R. V. F.
Mar. 2 —	Liverpool, Ports	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 2 —	Portland, etc.	Abercos	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 2 —	Hankow	Tsangtah	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Mar. 2 —	River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 2 —	Hongkong	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 3 —		L. Fielding	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 3 —	Japan	Shinyu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 3 —	Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 3 —	Japan	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 3 —	Japan	Texas Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 3 —	Japan	Daishin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 3 —	Tsingtau	Jun Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 3 —		Hwahjah	Chi.	
Mar. 3 —	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 3 —	Nanking	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3 —	River Ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3 —	River Ports	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 4 —	Foochow	Teli	Chi.	W. & Co.
Mar. 4 —	Dalny	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 4 —	Dalny	Shenchou	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4 —	Hongkong	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 4 —	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 4 —	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar. 4 —	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Mar. 4 —	Swatow	Kanzu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 4 —	Japan	Kirishima Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 4 —	Cruise	Woodcock	Br.	
Mar. 4 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 4 —	River Ports	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Mar. 4 —	River Ports	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 4 —	River Ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 9	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 9	—	Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 10	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 10	—	New York, Boston	Hatchie	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 13	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 15	—	New York	Charlton Hall	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	San Francisco	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar. 20	—	Portland	Abercos	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 21	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 22	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 22	—	San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 25	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 27	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 1	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 1	—	San Francisco	West Cactus	Am.	S. & Dix.
Apr. 3	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 9	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 18	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 19	—	Baltimore v. Panama	Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
Apr. 20	—	New York, Boston	Winyah	Am.	A. Line.
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 27	—	Vancouver, N. York	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co
May 22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 6	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 9	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 9	—	Kobe	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 13	—	Kobe	Japan	Br.	M. M. Co.
Mar. 13	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 16	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamo	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 16	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb.	—	A., Ridam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	—	Marseilles	Kouangai	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar.	—	Melbourne, etc.	Hwahping	Chi.	W. O. & Co.
Mar. 6	—	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Mar. 7	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 11	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 11	—	London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	London	Swasi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 13	—	Calcutta	Japan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 15	—	London, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 16	—	London	Banca	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 16	—	London	Penbrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar. 18	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 22	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 22	—	Liverpool	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 29	—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilana	Ital.	D. & Co.
Mar. 31	—	Liverpool, etc.	Toba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr. 1	—	Hamburg, etc.	Dakar Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
Apr. 1	—	Marseilles, London	Khiva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5	—	F., K'lung, Takao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 5	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 5	noon	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 6	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 6	M.N.	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 7	—	Hongkong, Canton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 7	—	Amoy, Foochow	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 9	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 10	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 13	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 16	—	Hongkong	Montenglo	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 20	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 5	2.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 5	—	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 5	noon	Crefoo, Tientsin	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 6	11.00*	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 7	—	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 7	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 9	1.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 6	11.00*	Wuhu	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 5	11.00*	Wuhu	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 7	D.L.	Hankow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
Approximate fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	A.M. Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	P.M. Range Ft.	In.
0	29	9	0	0	47	9	5

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
11	39	11	59

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6 34 p.m.	6 10 a.m.	6 29	5 57	5 44	6 42

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For March 30.17 in.
766.6 mm.

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, March 8th.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 4 Dennart Estate;

MONDAY, March 8th.—Execellent Household Furniture in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, March 9th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 198 Bubbling Well Road.

MONDAY, March 15th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 42 Avenue Dubail.

SATURDAY, March 27th.—A Splendid Collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 3rd.—A Good Collection of Postage Stamps at at 2.30 p.m.

German Levy Not Drastic

Details Of Property Tax Not Found Very Severe

Examination of the details of the national capital levy law enacted by the German National Assembly against the fierce opposition of the Junkers and some of the big capitalists, show that, despite the bitter complaints being voiced by some of the enemies of Minister of Finance Erzberger the levy will be made in a comparatively easy manner, hardly likely to involve German industry in much greater complications than it is suffering from at present.

The tax is to be based on the property valuation as of December 31, 1919, and may be paid at the rate of 6½ percent a year, which will include interest at the rate of 5 percent upon the unpaid balance. By paying this way the average taxpayer will wipe out his obligation in about 28 years, according to German newspaper calculations. Of course, the interest charges during this time will bring the total paid to the Treasury far above the original levy, but this is offset by the fact that the taxpayer has had the use of practically the whole amount of the tax for a great part of the time. Persons paying their tax in full before June 30, 1920, will receive a rebate of 8 percent, while 4 percent will be deducted up to December 31, 1920.

There is a personal exemption of 5,000 marks, with additional exemptions of 5,000 marks for wife and for each child, where there are more than one in the family. Furthermore, the head of the family need pay only the normal tax of 10 percent on an allowance of 50,000 marks for each child in addition to the first one. For instance, a husband and wife having three children and a fortune of 170,000 marks will pay a tax of 15,000 marks, whereas if they had only one or no child they would have to pay 20,000. Stock companies pay a flat 10 percent on their net wealth, after all deductions for capitalisation, debts and welfare work.

The tax rate for individuals begins with 10 percent on the first taxable 50,000 marks, rises to 12 percent on the next 50,000, to 15 on the next 100,000, to 20 on the next 200,000, to 25 on the next 200,000, to 35 on the next 200,000, to 40 on the next 400,000, to 45 on the next 500,000, to 50 on the next 1,000,000, to 55 on the next 2,000,000, to 60 on the next 2,000,000 and reaches 65 percent on the remainder.

It is provided that any taxpayer whose property does not exceed 100,000 marks, nor his income 5,000 marks a year, may obtain delays in the payment of his tax, without interest charges, upon request, and this privilege may be extended to larger fortunes where it can be shown that immediate payments of installments and interest would work undue hardship. In the case of that part of the capital levy falling upon real estate, upon demand of the taxpayer a sinking fund charge of 5½ percent a year may be entered against that property in the land register in lieu of cash payments.

Minister Erzberger has estimated that the capital tax will bring in about 10,000,000,000 marks the first year, which would seem to indicate that he expects property amounting to nearly 200,000,000,000 marks to be affected by the levy. Before the world war German economists estimated the nation's wealth at 350,000,000,000 marks ($83,300,000,000 at the normal exchange rate), of which some 45,000,000,000 consisted in property owned by the National and State Governments. While the actual wealth of the country was greatly reduced during and following the war, the increase in the prices of nearly everything, making up property values, due to shortage, profiteering and the low exchange value of the mark (now about two cents), will probably have the effect of enabling the tax gatherers to keep account of as many, or more, billions on paper as formerly existed in solid fact.

In order to prevent German capitalists from removing their fluid property from the country for the purpose of dodging the capital levy, the National Assembly enacted a drastic measure, which was formally published as law on September 12, providing for the close control by the Treasury Department of all remittances abroad. Under this law, which is to continue in force until October 1, 1920, no funds may be sent out of Germany except through banking institutions, which must require the sender to fill out triplicate forms prescribed by the Minister of the Treasury, giving all the data required for the purpose of enabling the local office of the Capital Levy Bureau to keep in touch with all such proposed and effected movements of capital and act accordingly. The penalities for violations of this law run as high as imprisonment for three years and a fine of 100,000 marks.

Since October 1, 1919, under a law enacted by the German National Assembly, transfers of land are taxed 4 percent, and the State and municipal land transfer taxes have ceased to exist. The States get half of the 700,000,000 marks a year, which Minister Erzberger estimates the new tax will bring in, and the Federal Government the balance. Municipalities which have been levying land taxes amounting to 1 percent or more are to have this deficit in their income made up by appropriations by the Federal and State governments up to March 31, 1925. The States will pay only a quarter of these guarantees.

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road
DAILY
PROGRAMME
JAPANESE Drama and Comedy

Lyceum Theatre
Saturday Night
One Night Only
Reynolds Denniston Ltd.
PRESENTS
The Popular Denniston Players
in
The Play without a Peer
The Farce of Farces
The Hurricane of Hilarity
The Farce that Shanghai Favours
"Nightie Night"
MANAGERIAL:—Owing to the "Ecuador" being unable to keep her scheduled time the management are enable to present these Popular Players for this one night only in the Farce that packed the Lyceum Theatre to its capacity on the evening of Saturday, 17th January of this year—many were unable to obtain admission on that Memorable night.
Box plan opens this morning
At Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd. Prices as usual.

TONIGHT *TONIGHT*
JULIAN ELTINGE
and his
VAUDEVILLE REVUE
BALL ROOM **ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL**
Farewell Performance for the Benefit of
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SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.
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An Entirely New Programme will be Offered
PRICES $5.00, $4.00, $3.00
BOOKING AT ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
DANCING AFTER THE PERFORMANCE
ELTINGE JAZZ ORCHESTRA.

AMUSEMENTS

A. D. C.
Lyceum Theatre
183rd PRODUCTION
The "Pirates of Penzance"
Thursday, 11th March, 1920
Saturday, 13th " "
Tuesday, 16th " "
Curtain will rise at 9.15 p.m. sharp
Booking will open at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd. on Friday, 5th March, for Members only, and on Ssturday, 6th March, for the Public.
By Order
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MARCH 5th, 6th and 7th
PATHE PRESENTS
THE WORLD-FAMOUS ACTOR
FRANK KEENAN
IN AN INTENSE SIX-PARTS
DRAMA OF THE SOCIAL UPHEAVAL WHICH IS NOW PERMEATING THE WORLD
"THE WORLD AFLAME"
It tells a story of real life, full of human heart interest. It describes in graphic picture and title that One Touch of Humanity which made the Whole World Kin—the Human Touch which reached into the Palaces of the Mighty and the Hovels of the Misled Poor—a Touch administered by a Wise Mayor who had studied Human Nature, and knew when to apply reasonable and sensible force, and when to preach the gospel of reason and co-operation and profitsharing. He broke the strike, but not the strikers—he deported the alien strike-makers and gave Labor a sample of true American leadership—and he pointed out the path of true happiness and contentment to Capital and Labor alike.
Booking at Robinson's. Usual Prices
MATINEE SATURDAY 4. p.m.
FANNIE WARD in "COMMON CLAY" 7 parts
Gripping Drama
MATINEE SUNDAY 3. p.m.
"BOUND & GAGGED"
Epis. 5th: "HELD FOR RANSOM"
Epis. 6th: "OUT AGAIN, IN AGAIN"

AMUSEMENTS

AN INVITATION AND A CHALLENGE
We invite those who love the big, the masterly and the impressively dramatic, to see the screen's mightiest story of human appeal.
"NAZIMOVA" IN "TOYS OF FATE"

NAZIMOVA in "TOYS OF FATE"
We challenge those who doubt the films' supreme power to strike the heart, to see this soul-awakening production. Words cannot convey its tremendous force.
IT IS TO BE PRESENTED IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME AT THE **VICTORIA THEATRE**
On March 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th and Matinee on Sunday
SPECIAL MUSIC—ADMISSION PRICES: $1.50 and $1.00
Holders of Special Coupon Tickets entitled To Use Same By Paying the Difference.
Matinee Saturday Showing "Marriage of Kitty"

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IN ASSOCIATION WITH
DAVID BELASCO
PRESENTS
BELASCO'S NOTABLE SUCCESS
"THE WOMAN"
BY
Wm. C. De MILLE
SPECIAL STAR CAST
SHOWING ALSO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"CHARLIE'S PICNIC"
TWO PARTS

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HELENE CHADWICK
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